FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 222 *17 November 1982*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OAS' Orfila Rejects Foreign Intervention A 1
OAS General Assembly Convenes in Washington A 1
Chairman Elected A 1
Orfila Remarks A 1
Argentine Draft Resolution A 2
Area Delegations to Brezhnev's Funeral Noted A 3
CPUSTAL Resolution Criticizes U.S. Policies [Havana] A 3
Area Education Ministers Meet in Managua A 3

ARGENTINA

Multiparty Group Rejects National Agreement B 1
Nicolaides on Destabilization, Democratization B 1
Massera Charged With Irregularities in Gelli Case B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 13 Nov]

BOLIVIA

Government Denies Charges of Cuban Presence C 1
Interior Ministry Statement C 1
Armed Forces Communique C 1
Finance Minister Announces Debt Renegotiation C 2

BRAZIL

Vote Count Continues Throughout Country D 1
Sao Paulo PDS Candidate Admits Defeat D 2
Presidential Spokesman Comments on Returns D 2
President Voices Opinion on Successor D 2
[O GLOBO 11 Nov]
Saraiva Guerreiro on Reagan's Upcoming Visit D 3
Belgian Foreign Minister Arrives 15 November D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 16 Nov]

COLOMBIA

Chamber of Representatives Approves Amnesty Bill F 1
Text of Law F 1
Anti-Amnesty Rebels Vow To Continue Actions F 2

PERU

President Scores U.S. Protectionist Policy J 1
State of Emergency Extended in Victor Fajardo J 1
Guerrillas, Police Clash for 1 Hour in Ayacucho J 2
Havana on Police Post Attack J 2
Police Pursuing Terrorists J 2

MEXICO

Pemex Denies Reports on Joining Multinational M 1
New Economic Strategy Along With IMF Pact Urged M 1
Fishing Incident in Guatemala To Be Investigated M 2
Radio, Television Workers Strike Paralyzes Media M 2
Uramex Announces Proven Uranium Reserves M 2
Cuba's Rodriguez Addresses Nonaligned Symposium [Havana] M 3
Cooperation Agreement Signed With India M 3

PANAMA

Illueca Stresses Efforts To Maintain Stability N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

Area Christian Democrats Meet in Tegucigalpa P 1
[LA TRIBUNA 8 Nov]
Economy Ministers To Meet in Guatemala 19 Nov P 1

COSTA RICA

Monge Says Communists Want To Spoil Reagan Visit P 1
Deputy Rejects Charge P 2
Organization for National Emergencies Formed P 3
President Signs Decree P 3
Government Decrees Visa, Identity Card Measures P 4

EL SALVADOR

Venezuelan AD Support for Guerrillas Denied P 4
Guerrillas Surround San Francisco in Usulutan P 5
Havana Reports Air Attacks on Guazapa Hill P 5
FMLN Reports Guazapa Hill Attack Successful P 6
[Radio Venceremos]
FMLN Claims Casualties Against Honduran Troops P 6
[Radio Venceremos]
Further Battle Report [Radio Venceremos] P 7
FMLN Decries U.S. Aid, Claims Victory Inevitable P 7
[Radio Venceremos]

GUATEMALA

Rios Montt on Import Restrictions, Petroleum Law P 8
Mexican Fishing Boats Fined, Released P 9
Police Discover Clandestine Weapons Factory P 9
Indian Peasants in North Seek Army Protection P 9

HONDURAS

Paz Barnica on Commitment to Peace, Neutrality P 10
Alvarez Warns Troops Against 'Errors' on Border P 10
Official Announces Nationwide Energy Rationing
[EL HERALDO 12 Nov]
Bomb Thrown at Air Florida Offices 13 November P 12
[LA PRENSA 16 Nov]
Negotiations With IMF Conclude 'Successfully' P 12
FRG Official Visits, Offers Economic Aid P 13

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Sends Letter to UN Security Council P 13
D'Escoto Discusses Situation With Honduras at UN P 14
D'Escoto Demands Return of Kidnapped Peasants [Havana] P 14
Ortega Views Postponement of Hawk View Maneuvers P 15
Delegation Serves as Brezhnev Funeral Honor Guard P 15
Nunez on Political Parties Bill, European Tour P 16
[BARRICADA 7 Nov]
Social Christian Party Ends Second Congress P 17
Nunez Address P 17
2 Interior Ministry Troop Members Killed P 18

CUBA

Castro Meets With World Leaders in Moscow Q 1
Talks With Yasir 'Arafat Q 2
Rodriguez, Arkhipov Hold Talks at Kremlin Q 2
Amity Groups Voice Support Against Drug Charges Q 2
Angolan Defense Minister Ends Visit 15 Nov Q 2

CARIBBEAN

OECS Holds 2-Day Minisummit in Saint Lucia S 1
11 November Bishop Speech S 1
Oil Exploration Planned S 1
Joint Coast Guard Studied S 2
Meeting Termed 'Productive' S 2
Bishop on OECS Summit S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

Israeli Air Force Commander Concludes Visit V 1
[EL MERCURIO 9 Nov]

GUYANA

Burnham Sends Condolences on Brezhnev's Death V 1

URUGUAY

President, Commanders Meet Chile's Merino V 1

VENEZUELA

CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister To Arrive 19 Nov V 1

OAS' ORFILA REJECTS FOREIGN INTERVENTION

PA160352 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City -- OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila has told a Mexican newspaper that any solution to Central America's problems must come from its own peoples, rather than being imposed from abroad.

In a special UNO MAS UNO interview, the Argentine diplomat responded to the paper's question about Central American tensions by saying that the violence in the region is the result of historical economic and social maladjustments. He added that any foreign intervention would certainly end in failure because the region's people would view it with hostility.

OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENES IN WASHINGTON

Chairman Elected

PA151907 Paris AFP in Spanish 1845 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Washington, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo has been elected chairman of the 12th OAS General Assembly meeting which began here today. Lloreda Caicedo received 21 votes from his hemispheric counterparts in a private vote held minutes before the opening session, an authorized source has disclosed.

Orfila Remarks

PY151553 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1255 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (NA) -- OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila stated today in Washington that the problem of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands has provoked divisions within the OAS, and he urged that actions be channeled "toward an effort to give the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty its original strength back."

Orfila today opened the 12th OAS General Assembly with a speech during which he stated that the divisions that have emerged at the OAS due to the war must be looked at "with the courage that involves frankness, and also looking more toward the future than the past."

According to the text of the speech distributed here by the OAS press office, Orfila stated that the weakening of the system "will not benefit anyone" and "the first thing to do is to make an imaginative effort to prevent the deterioration of international relations due to this problem."

On referring to Latin American relations with the United States, he said that "they cannot oscillate between the passive acceptance of U.S. power and continuous recrimination" and urged that [representatives] "think of and propose a new type of relations."

Orfila called "inevitable" the disagreements on private commerce and financing matters which "are aggravated due the lack of a broader cooperation policy."

The OAS secretary general expressed hope that the upcoming visit of President Reagan to three Latin American countries will provide him with "a closer view of the reality south of the border and will mark the beginning of a new attitude toward the entire continent."

He affirmed that the informal talks that will be held by the foreign ministers should be transformed "into a bridge for understanding and for bringing positions closer together."

He referred to the OAS General Assembly as "the watchful consciousness of the Americas because it permits us to understand that we do not have an individual but a common destiny."

Orfila insisted that "dialogue is the cornerstone of our organization, because dialogue at the international level plays the same role as democracy at the national level."

Regarding the United States, Orfila stated that its presence "is an undeniable reality for the rest of the continent, just as the continent's reality is undeniable for the United States." He then called upon the foreign ministers to make "an effort toward understanding and mutual respect."

Argentine Draft Resolution

PY161840 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0020 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 15 Nov (TELAM) -- The Argentine delegation to the 12th OAS regular conference which began today presented a draft resolution requesting the backing of the hemispheric organization for the recent UN resolution calling on the Buenos Aires and London governments to resume negotiations over the Malvinas Islands, an OAS spokesman confirmed tonight.

In its introduction the Argentine draft says the serious events that took place in 1982 in the South Atlantic within the security region defined by Article 4 of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty have created a situation that seriously affects peace and security on the American continent, and that the OAS Permanent Council as well as the 20th consultative meeting of foreign ministers, after fully discussing such events, have also called upon the disputing parties in the South Atlantic to seek a peaceful solution.

The draft continues by saying that, considering that the 37th UN General Assembly at the request of 20 American states approved Resolution 37-9 of 4 November 1982 on the dispute over sovereignty, and that said UN resolution also calls for a peaceful resolution of the conflict, the 12th OAS regular meeting resolves:

1. To express its support for Resolution 37-9 of the 37th UN General Assembly of 4 November 1982 requesting the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiating to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty as soon as possible, and ask the UN secretary general to undertake a mission of good offices to assist the two parties to comply with said resolution.

2. To call upon the parties in dispute to comply with said UN resolution.

3. To inform the UN General Assembly president and UN secretary general of this resolution so they can take note of the opinion of the American states regarding a situation affecting peace and security on the continent.

OAS diplomatic observers believe that the Argentine draft will receive the unanimous support of all OAS member countries.

The Argentine draft resolution is now being studied by the Juridical and Political Affairs Commission of the 12th OAS regular meeting.

AREA DELEGATIONS TO BREZHNEV'S FUNERAL NOTED

PA132244 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2151 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 13 Nov (EFE) -- Beyond the possible presence of Cuban President Fidel Castro, the Latin American countries will generally be represented at the funeral for Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Mexico will be represented by Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, president of the coordinating body of the chamber of senators and political action secretary for the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI]; Juan Moises Calleja, minister of the Supreme Court; Roque Gonzalez Salazar of the PRI Secretariat of International Affairs; and Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, ambassador to the USSR.

The Venezuelan delegates to Brezhnev's funeral will be Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano and Bernardo Bermudez, Venezuelan ambassador to the USSR.

Colombia will be represented by Hector Charry, Colombian ambassador to the United Nations; and by Hernando Piedrahita, Colombian charge d'affaires in the USSR. Bolivia and Ecuador, which are not sending special delegations, will be represented by Javier Murillo de la Rocha and Juan Carlos Faidutti, Bolivian and Ecuadorean ambassadors to the USSR, respectively.

CPUSTAL RESOLUTION CRITICIZES U.S. POLICIES

PA131726 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity, CPUSTAL, has charged in Managua that the possibility of a war in Central America provoked by the United States is dangerously increasing. In the final resolution of its extraordinary general council, which closed yesterday in Managua, CPUSTAL stressed that this alarming possibility has been reinforced by the Symms amendment approved by the U.S. Congress, which authorized the use of any means against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and the revolutionaries in El Salvador and Guatemala.

The final resolution also condemned the warmongering project aimed at creating a military bloc in the English-speaking Caribbean with Great Britain's cooperation.

In his closing speech at this meeting, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan government junta, charged that international banks refuse to grant loans to his country. This was attributed to U.S. pressures. The Sandinist leader added that Nicaragua is faced with the dilemma of either paying the service on its foreign debt, mostly contracted with U.S. banks, or paralyzing some of its industries for lack of raw materials.

AREA EDUCATION MINISTERS MEET IN MANAGUA

PA132132 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The desire for peace of the Nicaraguan people and government was explained by junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado at the opening of the eighth meeting of Central American and Panamanian education ministers.

We want to see the defeat of aggressive positions that seek a useless confrontation and that reject dialogue and understanding, Ramirez Mercado said.

He asked the education ministers of Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala to carry the Nicaraguan peace message, and he stressed that Nicaragua is once more making a call for peace, security and a stop to aggression in Central America.

[Begin Ramirez Mercado recording] This country greets you. It is a country that wants to live in peace; that doesn't want war with anybody; that only demands respect for its dignity, independence and sovereignty achieved with pain and bloodshed; and that only wants respect for its right to implement a popular program in order to continue building schools and agricultural secondary schools and to open more popular education centers in order to increase the opportunities for university education.

With this message of peace, we want to show our will for regional coexistence. We want to ask you to bear this message to your governments and peoples. We want to see the defeat of aggressive positions in Central America that seek a useless confrontation, that reject dialogue and understanding and that are playing the game of interests that are not only foreign but that are contrary to our nations and nationalities. These imperialist interests have exploited not only our resources and wealth for many years, but -- what is worse -- our opportunities and right to be free.

In this forum, before you, who represent the education effort in our countries, we once more make this call for peace, security and an end to aggression so we can build a true and [word indistinct] democracy. [end recording]

MULTIPARTY GROUP REJECTS NATIONAL AGREEMENT

PY170153 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] And now Dr Carlos Raul Contin will make known the Multiparty Group's declaration:

[Begin recording] And the Multiparty Group, the presidents, have decided to, in view of the government's call for a national agreement, to release the following declaration, which I am going to read out:

The Multiparty Group has reviewed the national situation under very serious circumstances, when factors of concern have not yet been cleared up regarding the process for a return to the Constitution and when the crisis is undermining the basis of our society. In view of this reality, and always placing the nation above sectorial interests, it resolves:

1. To reject the intention of implementing a national agreement that the governing regime is trying to impose, because it is outside the scope of the Constitution and because it places conditions on the next government, which is to be elected by the people.

[No number, as heard] To condemn the persistent application of an economic and social policy that has provoked misery for the people, the destruction of the productive apparatus and national decadence.

3. To ratify the overall program for the national emergency that has been proposed by the Multiparty Group, which has been rejected by the government and which contains concrete proposals for overcoming the crisis.

In addition to this strongly worded document, we have analyzed and resolved to carry out a national mobilization that will include all political, labor, economic, professional and intellectual sectors, all sectors of society, to be held on the first anniversary of the launching of the Multiparty Group's first proposal, in other words, on 16 December. [end recording]

NICOLAIDES ON DESTABILIZATION, DEMOCRATIZATION

PY161433 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1930 GMT 14

[Text] Zapala, Neuquen, 14 Nov (NA) -- Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides, commander in chief of the army, denied here today the existence of any destabilizing factors within the government. He asserted that the process for the return to democracy will be carried out even if reconciliation with the politicians fails.

Upon his arrival at the local airport this afternoon, the member of the military junta stated that "destabilization can only come from those who oppose the feeling of democratization which the armed forces is trying to give the country."

General Nicolaides arrived here shortly after 1300, accompanied by high-ranking officers of the Army General Staff, and left immediately for Lajas, 40 km from here. General Nicolaides will watch exercises until tomorrow afternoon which cadets of the national military college will carry out in Lajas.

When Nicolaides was approached by journalists he stated that the armed forces "are undergoing a recomposition process as a logical consequence of the setback in the Malvinas; we also had to strengthen morale which had dropped substantially as a consequence of that defeat."

When he was asked about the interforce committee created by the military junta to evaluate the political conduct and strategy used during the war against Great Britain, the army commander stated: "We are drawing up a full report on the events which took place, at all levels, in the Malvinas." Nicolaides stated that he could not say when the report would be ready since it "depends on the thoroughness of the information necessary for this report." He also pointed out that "high-ranking officers, preferably all of them retired officers, will work on this report." Nicolaides explained that "we are currently picking those high-ranking officers. Some have already been appointed, but there are still some adjustments to be made in order to form a coherent and homogeneous team."

Nicolaides then noted "the sense of responsibility shown by the various sectors of the nation in finding an integral solution" to Argentina's problems. "I hope that this solution will be reached through the reconciliation guidelines issued by the government. In other words, I hope we will reach an agreement over substantial issues," stated Nicolaides.

One journalist asked him what would happen if no agreement is reached with the politicians regarding the guidelines for reconciliation. Nicolaides answered: "I don't think that will happen."

In view of the journalists' insistence, he voiced his "confidence in the Argentine citizen who is responsible and interested in finding broad national solutions, but if an agreement is not reached with the politicians, the process will still be carried out in order to fulfill the objectives established for 1984."

When he was asked about reports published by a Buenos Aires daily on the existence of destabilizing factors within the government, he stated that "based on my knowledge, I will correct that information and believe it absurd to make that type of statement."

Nicolaides asserted that destabilization can only come from those who oppose the feeling of democratization which the armed forces is trying to give the country.

He stated that the military junta expects that "all types of heterogenous reactions will undoubtedly take place before the call for reconciliation, because everyone has a right to an opinion in a free country like Argentina."

He added that "the armed forces are fully convinced of the importance that a call for reconciliation has."

When he was asked when the state of siege in force for the past 8 years will be lifted, Nicolaides answered: "That is in the government's hands, more specifically in the hands of the president and the Interior Ministry."

He then termed as "very realistic" the statements regarding the subject of missing persons made by Argentine Cardinal Juan Carlos Aramburu upon arrival in Rome on Friday. "They are very realistic and I share them fully," he stated.

He was then asked about the virtually massive requests by European countries for information on the disappearance of foreigners in Argentina. Nicolaides said that "I believe that just as some sectors in our country are interested in constantly stirring this subject up, there are certain ideologists in those countries who constantly refer to our problem, interested in disturbing the normal development of our country."

Nicolaides again brought up the subject of the return to democracy by pointing out that "the commitment undertaken by the armed forces was to call for elections during the first months of 1984. He then added that "in order to reach that date, it is necessary to draw up a program which will determine the guidelines and phases which must be filled to reach that definite solution [elections]. I cannot say on what date the elections will be held, but I do repeat that the constitutional solution will come during the first months of 1984."

When he was asked about the recent closing down of LA SEMANA, LINEA AND QUORUM magazines, Nicolaides stated: "I will not give my opinion on this subject; that is something for the government."

MASSERA CHARGED WITH IRREGULARITIES IN GELLI CASE

PY142042 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Nov 82 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] (NA-DYN) -- The national office for administrative investigations has tabled proceedings against "high-ranking state officials" for the designation and maintaining of Licio Gelli, head of the controversial Propaganda-2 Lodge, in the Argentine Foreign Service. Gelli was a diplomat attached to the Argentine Embassy in Rome from August of 1974 until May 19, 1981.

The administrative investigations office (which is a special prosecutor's office charged with looking into government irregularities) said, in presenting the case, that Gelli's career in the Argentine Foreign Service had been marked by "evidence of a collection of irregularities", linking responsibility to "high-ranking state officials", and making it clear that the irregularities in question "are outlined in express penal code dispositions."

Former officials linked by the special prosecutor's charges to the appointing and maintaining in the foreign service of Gelli were: the late Peronist Foreign Minister Alberto Vignes; former Navy Commander-in-chief (and member of the 1976 military junta) Emilio Massera; former foreign minister, Admiral Cesar Gusseti; former foreign minister, Vice Admiral Oscar Montes; Montes' secretary, Captain Oscar Saa; Ambassador Enrique Quintana; former foreign relations undersecretary, Captain Gualter Allara; as well as others.

The charges indicate that in 1976, after the military takeover which ousted the Peronist government, paperwork was initiated to remove Gelli from his post at the embassy. But on November 29, 1976, then-foreign minister Guzzetti sent a cable to Ambassador Rolando Ghisani in Rome instructing him to reincorporate Gelli as economic adviser to the embassy. The cable from Guzzetti's private secretary's office specifically stated that "all communications referring to Mr Gelli" should be handled "exclusively" by the ambassador and should be sent only directly to Guzzetti.

When questioned by the special prosecutor's office, Guzzetti explained that the cable had been the result of direct orders from the then-commander of the navy Admiral Massera. Guzzetti, the administrative investigations office indicated, said that he had no idea why Massera had issued such an order.

The administrative investigations office also adds that Gelli was issued at least four and perhaps five diplomatic passports, one of which had him figuring as a "delegate to a special mission" and another as a "lenipotenciary minister" neither of which titles he is registered as having held in government records. Investigators' charges said that it was "reasonable to presume" that Gelli was issued a fifth diplomatic passport because in testimony given by Massera, the former navy commander indicated that he remembered having suggested Gelli's passport be renewed.

GOVERNMENT DENIES CHARGES OF CUBAN PRESENCE

Interior Ministry Statement

PY161448 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Authorities of the constitutional government of Hernan Siles Zuazo and political sectors participating in the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] have rejected declarations that have been attributed to a former Argentine military chief regarding the presence of Cuban teachers and advisers in Bolivia.

Interior, Migration and Justice Minister Mario Roncal termed as perfidious intrigue the statement made by Gen Leandro Anaya to the international press. The Interior Undersecretariat issued a communique which reads in part as follows:

General Anaya has lent his name and his voice as a megaphone for the military and durg-trafficking clique who sought haven in Argentina. It cannot be otherwise because the present Argentine Government has recognized Bolivian democracy during the recent visit of a Bolivian Government official to Buenos Aires. The current constitutional Government of Bolivia does not need warnings on the presence of subversives because, should their presence be permitted, it would be an aberration for the government to allow a conspiracy against itself. On the question of methods of popular struggle, Bolivian citizens have proven to have their own ideas and means, as they showed on 9 April 1952 and 8 October 1982.

The communique goes on to say that the government of President Siles Zuazo has improved relations with Argentina through a common democratic faith, and it reiterates its position of respect for the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, as well as for the principle of political pluralism on the domestic front.

In view of this, it is strange that the above-mentioned general should incite the destabilization of the Bolivian Government which has emerged from the will of the people, that he should unjustly attempt to unsettle the Bolivian Armed Forces and should deceive international public opinion with absurd lies. It is surprising that the hostility of neighboring countries against Bolivia should be obliquely aroused now, considering that no scruples were shown or alarm voiced when an Argentine Government, using identical lies in the past, sent paramilitary personnel and torturers to Bolivia in order to shore up the bloody coup of Garcia Meza and Arce Gomez against Bolivia's civilian regime.

It can then be concluded that the assertions of General Anaya are those of an ideological enemy of a principled democratic government. The proper thing to do in order to expose a reality would be to mention names, places and circumstances regarding the Cuban expedition the general mentioned. La Paz 15 November 1982 [signed] Interior undersecretary.

Armed Forces Communique

PY161859 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The armed forces have squarely rejected the assertions made by the former commander of the Argentine Army, Gen Leandro Anaya. The communique relased by the Public Relations Department of the Armed Forces Command notes that out of an elementary respect for the nation's sovereignty, the armed forces do not accept in their midst the presence of foreign instructors.

The text of the communique states: Regarding the declarations by an Argentine Army chief in the city of Salta that 500 Cuban military instructors are in Bolivia, the commander in chief of the armed forces states the following:

The armed forces, out of an elementary respect for the nation's sovereignty, does not accept in their midst the presence of any Argentine instructor. Consequently, the newspaper reports about the presence of Cuban military personnel as instructors in the country are not true.

The armed forces have in their ranks Bolivian professionals of recognized integrity and competence who have been raised in the lofty cocepts of fatherland, honor and home. Therefore, they have no need for military instructors of whatever nationality.

This is the communique which has been released by the commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces regarding the declarations by the former commander of the Argentine Army, Gen Leandro Anaya.

FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PY161610 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Ernesto Aranibar announced yesterday that the Bolivian foreign debt will be renegotiated. He said that he will make contacts with international banking consortiums after attending the meeting of IDB governors which will be held in Washington.

[Begin Aranibar recording] In fact, tomorrow morning I will first go to Washington to attend the IDB governor's meeting where I will talk with other governors and the IDB president -- resuming talks I held in Brazil -- in order to clear up details regarding loans the IDB will make to our country, especially for hydrocarbons and mining projects. Then on Thursday, the 18th, I will go to New York to meet with representatives of foreign private banks which are our creditors in order to initiate talks about the future renegotiation of our foreign debt. This renegotiation will not begin at this time, although the main basis for it will be established. [end recording]

What will be the approximate amount our country will renegotiate?

[Begin Aranibar recording] The amount we owe to the foreign banks is slightly more than $1 billion. [end recording]

The finance minister also announced that the government will not resort to the services of any private organization to renegotiate our foreign debt.

Minister Aranibar also referred to the conflict affecting the Pando Workers Departmental Union.

[Begin Aranibar recording] Yes, the conflict is primarily related to salaries [words indistinct] the regional bonus has not been contemplated. Of couse, we know that the cost of living is climbing all the time in Pando more than in the rest of the country, and so in the regulation of the salary decree the regional bonus Pando demands will (?be mentioned). [end recording]

VOTE COUNT CONTINUES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

WA171615 [Editorial report] Reporting on the latest vote count in Rio de Janeiro State, Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese at 1302 GMT on 17 November has Moreira Franco of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] ahead with 85,486 votes, followed by Miro Teixeira of the opposition Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [PMDB] with 71,460 and Leonel Brizola of the Democratic Labor Party [PDT] with 60,163. In the Senate race Celio Borja of the PDS has 80,683 votes and Saturnino Braga of the PDT 77,559.

The same radio station reports earlier at 1005 GMT that in Acre State, Jorge Kalume of the PDS is ahead of Nabor Telles da Rocha of the PMDB, 395 to 312 votes. The Senate race is also close with the PDS candidate, Said Farquat, with 269 votes and Mario Maia of the PMDB with 265. In Ceara State, Luis Gonzaga da Fonseca Matto of the PDS leads the race for governor with 35,387 votes. In the Senate the leader is Virgilio Tavora of the PDS. In Sergipe, Joao Alves Filho of the PDS is well ahead with 8,153 votes over his PMDB rival for the gubernatorial seat. In the Senate Albano Franco ofthe PDS leads. The PDS candidate, Hugo Napoleao, is also leading in the Piaui gubernatorial race. In the Senate, however, the PMDB's Franciso das Chagas Rodrigues leads.

Radio Nacional da Amazonia at 0245 reports that the PMDB's Iris Rezende is winning in the governor's race in Goias with another PMDB candidate, Mauro Borges, leading in the Senate race. In Minas Gerais, Tancredo Neves of the PMDB has 58,155 votes to PDS candidate Eliseu Resende's 51,465. In the Senate, Itamar Franco of the PMDB is well ahead with 23,037 votes. Gilberto Mestrinho of the PMDB is leading in the race for governor of Amazonas and in Maranhao, Luiz A.C. Rocha of the PDS has 2,164 votes, well ahead of the PMDB candidate. In the Senate, Joao Castelo Ribeiro Goncalves of the PDS leads.

The radio station also reports that Joao Durval of the PDS has 35,127 votes and Roberto Santos of the PMDB has 25,031 in the gubernatorial race in Bahia. The figures in Mato Grosso do Sul are: Jose Elias Moreira of the PDS 9,260, and Wilson B. Martins of the PMDB 7,437. In the Senate, the PMDB candidate, Antonio Mendes Canale leads with 1,076 votes. In Santa Catarina, Espiridiao Amin of the PDS is ahead of Jaison Barreto of the PMDB, 52,471 to 45,576. In the Senate, the PDS candidate is also leading. Wilson Braga of the PDS is winning the gubernatorial race in Paraiba while Pedro Moreno Gondim of the PMDB is ahead in the race for the Senate. Jair Soares of the PDS has 225,875 votes and Pedro Simon of the PMDB 216,120 in the governor's race in Rio Grande do Sul. Paulo Brosard of the PMDB leads in the Senate race there.

In Rio Grande do Norte, Jose Agripino Maia of the PDS has close to double the votes of his PMDB rival in the race for governor. In Mato Grosso do Norte State, Julio J. Campos of the PDS leads for governor, and in Pernambuco Marcos Freire of the PMDB is leading by over 4,000 votes in the gubernatorial race.

At 0236 the radio station reports that PMDB candidates for governor are ahead in Parana and Para while the PDs is leading in Alagoas.

At 0227 GMT, Radio Nacional Amazonia reports that Gerson Camata of the PMDB is winning over the PDS candidate for governor in Espirito Santo.

SAO PAULO PDS CANDIDATE ADMITS DEFEAT

PY171205 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Reynaldo de Barros, Social Democratic Party [PDS] candidate for Sao Paulo governor, admitted his defeat in the 15 November election. In an official note he congratulates the big winners of what he called a civic battle: the Brazilian people and President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo. De Barros also wished success to the elected candidates, urging them to live up to the confidence placed in them by the people of Sao Paulo.

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON RETURNS

PY170310 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Carlos Atila, press secretary of the presidency of the republic, stated today that the results of the vote count of yesterday's elections are confirming the expectations of the government and the Social Democratic Party, PDS, that the party would win in most states.

Carlos Atila stated that President Figueiredo is following the vote count closely with information supplied by two sources.

Carlos Atila considers the figures released so far preliminary results only representing a very low percentage of the votes cast. [Begin Atila recording] We believe that our victory is practically guaranteed in 10 or 11 states. Unfortunately we can hardly recover the disadvantage, which is beginning to show for our party in four or five states. But the results in six or seven states are still very even and we have confidence that the final results of the election will favor the PDS in those states. [end recording]

However, Carlos Atila believes that confirmation of which party is going to win depends on the speed of the vote count in each state and he mentioned Rio Grande do Sul as an example.

[Begin Atila recording] In the case of Rio Grande do Sul the vote count [words indistinct] in Rio de Janeiro, where 6,290,000 people voted, only about 10,000 votes have been counted. Therefore, in the case of Rio de Janeiro it is difficult to predict who is winning based on the low number of votes counted so far. We are almost certain that we have already won in Rio Grande do Sul. [end recording]

PRESIDENT VOICES OPINION ON SUCCESSOR

PY121622 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] In his first reference to a presidential successor in indirect elections, President Joao Figueiredo said yesterday, after being greeted at the Guararapes airport in Recife by students, that he wishes, in case the PDS [Social Democratic Party] wins the elections, that his successor be a candidate committed to the democracy Figueiredo himself preaches. Replying to the students' chanting, Figueiredo said that "he is too old for a second term." The president dedicated new airport installations and in the evening participated in a PDS rally, which was attended by 20,000 people.

SARAIVA GUERREIRO ON REAGAN'S UPCOMING VISIT

PY170230 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro was interviewed in Brasilia by the BRAZILIAN NEWS AGENCY, EBN, about the visit President Ronald Reagan will pay to Brazil from 30 November to 2 December.

In this regard he stated: [Begin Saraiva Guerreiro recording] From the political point of view the visit has great significance. In the first place it shows that relations between the two countries are developing smoothly. (?In the second place) this is the first visit which President Reagan will pay to Latin America, except for the routine visits which he made to Mexico, and the fact that Brazil is the first country he will visit is, undoubtedly, very significant. [end recording]

The Brazilian foreign minister stated that the most vulnerable countries at this time of international economic crisis are the developing countries of the Third World, like Brazil. [recorded passage indistinct]

According to the foreign minister there is nothing much one can do if the international situation itself is stirred up by secondary tension stemming from the East-West confrontation, including the tensions within each alliance.

In recalling President Figueiredo's visit to the United States, Saraiva Guerreiro stated that the personal relationship established between the two chiefs of state is very encouraging and extremely friendly. It is marked by frankness, by the honesty of their intentions and by a constructive attitude of the two presidents to work, seek solutions and agreements for the common objectives of their two countries. [Begin Saraiva Guerreiro recording] I am sure that this visit is an example of the desire for mutual respect, negotiation, [words indistinct]. [end recording]

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 15 NOVEMBER

PY162255 Rio de Janeiro JOURNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Nov 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Leo Tindemans, former Belgian prime minister and current foreign minister, arrived in Rio yesterday. Tindemans, who arrived from Caracas, will travel to Brasilia today in order to meet President Joao Figueiredo. The items to be discussed include political relations between Latin America and the EEC and the Belgian-Brazilian balance of trade which, in 1981, registered a surplus of 5,382,000,000 cruceiros [as published].

Tindemans and his entourage will be received by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro during the morning and by President Figueiredo in the afternoon. The Belgian foreign minister is scheduled to meet Planning Minister Delfim Neto tomorrow, when Tindemans will propose a technical, scientific and industrial cooperation agreement similar to the agreement being implemented by Belgium and Japan and to the agreement that will be implemented by Belgium and Venezuela in the future. Tindemans will also represent Belgian businessmen who are interested in purchasing Xingu planes and in financing the Carajas project.

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROVES AMNESTY BILL

PA170045 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The Chamber of Representatives has just approved by a large majority of votes the judicial pardon or amnesty bill for the rebels. A minimum of two thirds in favor was needed for its approval. The voting was secret. The black ballots were against the bill and the white ballots were in favor. Newsman (German Charry) reports from the Chamber of Representatives:

[Begin relay] Your attention, please. As (Cristobal Americo Rivera) just announced, the Chamber of Representatives has voted in favor of the amnesty bill that was presented for voting in three parts. The counting of votes has just ended, and the final results are 176 votes in favor and only 4 against, out of a total of 180 representatives here in the Elliptical Hall of the National Congress.

Representative Jairo Ortega Ramirez moved that the bill be voted on in three parts in the following manner: the first part was for Article 1 to 6, which deals with the mechanics of implementing the amnesty bill; the second part was for Article 7, which deals with reforms to the penal law, the manufacture of arms, illegal possession of arms and arms that only the armed forces can use; and the third part was for Articles 8 and 9, which grant special powers to the executive branch to reorganize the national police.

The representatives who will count the votes for the second part of the amnesty are going to be appointed at any moment. By 2100 tonight the bill should have been approved and be ready for the president's signature.

We will continue reporting from the house of representatives. [end relay]

Text of Law

PA170307 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Nov 82

["Text" of Bill No 13 of 1982, granting amnesty to guerrillas, passed by the Chamber of Representatives on 16 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] Bill No 13 of 1982, by which an amnesty is decreed and rules are issued aimed at restoring and preserving peace. The Colombian Congress decrees:

Article 1. General amnesty is granted to perpetrators, accomplices and or anyone accessory to acts considered political crimes committed prior to the present law.

Article 2. For the purposes of this law, political crimes are those established in the penal code such as rebellion, sedition or mutiny and other actions connected with these acts.

Article 3. Homicides not committed in battle will not be covered by the amnesty if brutally committed or if the victim was in a defenseless or weaker position.

Article 4. The authorities that for any given reason are hearing cases for any of the crimes that fall under Article 2 of this law will immediately assign them to the respective superior court, which [words indistinct] by an interlocutory decree.

For the [word indistinct] of the sanctions of those serving terms, the authorities who have the records will send them to the appropriate superior court to award an interlocutory decree and order the immediate freedom of the person to whom it applies.

Article 5. Those benefiting from this law who are not on trial or who are free for some reason, cannot be called, summoned or investigated by any authority.

Article 6. Indemnification for damage caused to persons for reasons covered by the present amnesty are abolished. The state does not assume any responsibility in this respect.

Article 7. Article 202 of the penal law will read as follows: Manufacturing and trafficking of arms and ammunition that are for the exclusive use of the armed forces. The person who without permission of competent authority imports, manufactures, repairs, stores, maintains, buys, supplies for any reason or carries arms and ammunition that are for the exclusive use of the military or police forces will serve a prison term of 2 to 5 years.

Article 8. The government is authorized to assign and transfer the necessary funds and sign local and foreign loans to organize and carry out rehabilitation programs, land distribution, rural housing, loans, education, health care, and the creation of jobs for the benefit of those who by virtue of the amnesty granted by this law decide to resume a peaceful life under the protection of institutions and of all the people of the regions affected by the armed conflict.

Armed forces facilities and personnel will be used to see that the organization and provision of the civic-military programs are carried out.

Article 9. For the purposes of the present law and in order to prepare the national police to efficiently fulfill its functions, especially in those zones affected by subversion, special power is granted to the president of the republic for the period of 1 year to reorganize the national police to provide and supply it with the necessary means to guarantee the security of all persons living in Colombia.

This law will go into effect from the moment it is issued.

ANTI-AMNESTY REBELS VOW TO CONTINUE ACTIONS

PA170311 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The government has just hailed the approval of the amnesty bill by the Chamber of Representatives. Justice Minister Bernardo Gaitan Mahecha said that the approval of the amnesty bill is a victory not only for the government but for the whole country and for the development of the process being carried out by President Betancur on behalf of peace.

A few minutes ago the newspaper EL ESPACIO received an anonymous telephone call in which the callers said that the guerrillas who do not want peace are not afraid to continue their activities and will do so in the next few hours. No one seems to know how the enemies of the amnesty plan to demonstrate their disapproval in the next hours. They will probably do something, but nobody can say where or when.

PRESIDENT SCORES U.S. PROTECTIONIST POLICY

PY161626 Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 15 Nov (AFP) -- President Fernando Belaunde Terry stated yesterday in Arequipa, 1,000 km south of Lima, that Peru is considering the possibility of reducing imports from the United States in response to the U.S. protectionist measures imposed on national textiles.

The protectionism of which we are currently victims makes us give considerable thought to the risks which it represents for world policy and harmony, and even for world peace, the president stated. A few days ago Belaunde gave up his trip to the United States because of this policy. The Peruvian president reacted in this manner because on 12 November the U.S. Department of Commerce recommended additional taxes of 30 to 45 percent on Peruvian textile imports, which amount to $60 million, arguing that they are subsidized by the Peruvian Government.

This measure will be put into effect within 5 months, but it caused profound irritation in Peru, to a point that the president himself cancelled his visit to Washington while the businessmen, especially of the textile sector, demanded retaliation.

The president stated that trade with the United States will be assessed and that the appropriate tariffs will be established to restrict in some manner the purchases from the United States to leave them at the level of the Peruvian exports. He explained that the Peruvian-U.S. trade balance this year will have, for the second consecutive time, a deficit of $200 million against Peru and that the corrective measures he is assessing aim at achieving a balance. Stating that it is not just for the most powerful country on earth to benefit from this trade, Belaunde regretted the fact that the Department of Commerce is prevailing over the Department of State.

In addition to denouncing U.S. protectionism, the Peruvian president will seek new markets to compensate for the losses which that policy will involve. Interested circles hope to continue negotiations to prove to the Department of Commerce that the benefits they receive -- exemption from taxes on sales -- are not subsidies. They also expressed confidence in obtaining larger quotas from the EEC and in succeeding in selling to Japan and the PRC, which were visited recently by Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa. President Belaunde also urged the Latin American nations to act jointly as a bloc in matters which concern all, without disregarding the OAS. He also asked businessmen to use their imagination to overcome the current economic problems, because if the problems remain, the crisis will get worse and finding a solution will be postponed indefinitely.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN VICTOR FAJARDO

PY162052 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Lima 13 Nov (AFP) -- According to a decree published in the official bulletin today, the state of emergency with suspension of constitutional guarantees has been extended for 60 days in the Peruvian Province of Victor Fajardo, Ayacucho Department, because the criminal acts by terrorists are continuing. The provinces of Huamanga, where Ayacucho, capital of this department southeast of Lima is located; La Mar; and Cangallo, where the extremist organization Shining Path has concentrated its actions, are also under a state of emergency. The Province of Andahuaylas, Apurimas Department, neighboring Ayacucho, is also under a state of emergency.

GUERRILLAS, POLICE CLASH FOR 1 HOUR IN AYACUCHO

PY130031 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (AFP) -- A local radio station reported here today that five guerrillas and two policemen died last night in a confrontation in an as yet unknown locality of Ayacucho Department. A shop owner was executed by a couple of terrorists in the city of Huanta, also located in the same department. The confrontation between a heavily armed group of guerrillas and a civil guard patrol lasted for 1 hour. It occurred last night in an as yet unknown locality of Ayacucho Department, 575 km southeast of Lima, with the above-mentioned number of casualties [words indistinct] the correspondent of a local radio station. A man and a woman burst into a shop in Huanta belonging to Abraham Aquino [word indistinct], 21, and shot him in the left eye and left a pamphlet with the following written on it: "Thus, stool pigeons die. Long live the armed struggle, PC" [expansion unknown].

Havana On Police Post Attack

PA160223 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] More than 300 armed men attacked the police post at Chimbote in the Peruvian Department of Ayacucho, wounding 10 soldiers and 2 policemen. The attack, regarded as one of the most important in the last 2 years, took place on Sunday morning. The attackers took the guns from the police post. It was also reported that the Peruvian Police Force Special Service killed (Jesus Marroquin), one of the young leaders of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] in Ayacucho. APRA has, therefore, demanded the resignation of the local police authorities, as well as that of Interior Minister Jose Gagliardi.

Police Pursuing Terrorists

PY161905 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The transfer of a large contingent of police troops and the presence of Gen Jorge Monte Llanos in Chumbes, where on Saturday 300 terrorists tried to take over the town, is reportedly part of a mopping-up operation undertaken by the Interior Ministry. The discovery of a body by the police led them to carry out an extensive operation that yielded excellent results, since they later found 20 more bodies. Moreover, it was reported that the identification of one of the terrorists by Chumbes citizens led to the arrest of several suspects who were not only involved in the attack perpetrated on Saturday but also in others that had been perpetrated in previous days. According to unofficial sources, this operation -- which is being carried out wrapped in secrecy -- has reportedly led to the discovery of several caches of guns, ammunition and terrorists plans in Ayacucho Department.

Since they failed to take over the town after a 5-hour fight, (?about) 300 persons left on trucks in one of which they carried their dead. The remainder of a [word indistinct] column of a terrorist group belonging to the Shining Path movement was trying to cross the (?Carpas) River in an effort to penetrate the [words indistinct] Apurimac Province while being pursued by a police squad of the 48th Civil Guard Command. The number of (?casualties) is unknown but because of the number of extremists involved in the attack perpetrated last Saturday, estimated at 300 persons, it is believed that this is the largest police operation undertaken to eradicate terrorist groups that operate in a vast area of Ayacucho Department, which encompasses the provinces of Victor Fajardo, Cangallo, Huanca, Huamanga and the northern part of Apurimac.

PEMEX DENIES REPORTS ON JOINING MULTINATIONAL

PA162351 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pemex today announced that it has not received instructions from the government to announce its participation in a multinational oil company reportedly to be made up of Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico. In this way Pemex clarified a statement made by OLADE and reported in Montevideo yesterday that announced Mexico's participation in that enterprise. Pemex stated that all international negotiations must be held with the Secretariat of Patrimony and Industrial Development in its role as the head of the energy sector.

NEW ECONOMIC STRATEGY ALONG WITH IMF PACT URGED

PA131722 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Commentary by (Joel Hernandez Santiago): "Mexico and the Fund -- a Time for Corrections"]

[Text] It is not easy to understand why Mexico once again has had to resort to an international economic organization such as the IMF, and it is also very difficult to understand the need to renegotiate our foreign debt, which is quite high. This is not easy to understand, but it is a fact, and we have to learn to accept it.

The uncertainty of the past few months regarding foreign debt repayment deadlines ended for the time being yesterday when the finance secretary announced that a letter of intention was sent to, and a virtual loan of $3.84 billion [figure as heard] was granted by the IMF. It is true that the problem is now temporarily solved, and that there are funds provided to insure domestic development continuity; but on the other hand, several commitments must be fulfilled as an indispensable requirement for the credit.

In the same manner that the letter of intention has been announced, it may also be opportune to publicize the IMF conditions at the right time. This way, the nation will know on what grounds the Mexican economy is treading over the next 6-year period, beginning on 1 December, and also what guidelines Mr Miguel de la Madrid must follow as of today, as a result of these negotiations.

The agreement is to be signed in December and it has generated a lot of enthusiasm. This is good because a solution such as this allows for a short breather during times of great tension. But it is also the starting point for consideration of a new economic strategy that will force us to abandon the old systems of incompetence and corruption, and cause us to exert greater control over the profit of some private enterprises that still don't understand how, with exhorbitant capital accumulation, they not only damage the country but also damage themselves [words indistinct] on the path to a more rational, just and realistic national economic integration.

The negotiations with the IMF have been difficult for everyone but verbal results have already been achieved. This has been a dramatic experience, and it will require the passage of time before it may be interpreted and analyzed completely. It is now important to understand that Mexico cannot make the same mistakes again. We can't take it easy as long as there are so many commitments that we have to face and overcome together.

Mexico has experienced difficult times in the past, maybe worse than the ones we are experiencing now. Today, however, the circumstances are different, and the outlook forces us to think that this must be a more stable nation economically, politically and socially. Let us accept the facts with enthusiasm but also with the knowledge of what all of us here in Mexico must do after next month. An intelligent government will know how to adequately administer our productivity and our long-term resources without have to hand over today what may be very necessary tomorrow.

FISHING INCIDENT IN GUATEMALA TO BE INVESTIGATED

FL131351 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Foreign Secretariat announced here today that it has requested the Mexican Embassy in Guatemala to investigate the detention of four fishing vessels bearing the Mexican flag while in Guatemalan waters. In a press release, the Foreign Secretariat confirmed the detention of the four small fishing vessels which were allegedly fishing in Guatemalan territorial waters. Sources in Guatemala's Treasury Department reported to the morning daily, PRENSA LIBRE, the detention of the Mexican vessels which, according to them, had been fishing for shrimp and octopus for quite some time in the port of Champerico. The Foreign Secretariat said it had requested the Mexican Embassy in Guatemala to investigate if the charges are true and to take action.

RADIO, TELEVISION WORKERS STRIKE PARALYZES MEDIA

FL122225 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2205 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Union of Workers in the Radio, Television and Cinematography Industry today paralyzed the operation of 700 radio stations and 80 television stations in Mexico, demanding a 50 percent wage increase.

The 7,000 workers of the industry began the work stoppage at 1500 local, affecting this city's Channel 13, among others, the Labor Congress announced.

URAMEX ANNOUNCES PROVEN URANIUM RESERVES

FL152036 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2237 GMT 14 Nov 82

[All figures as received]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 14 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Uranium -- Uramex -- will begin a rational exploitation of its mines in the northern part of the country beginning in 1984, Enrique Rodriguez Soto, the organization's director for exploration, has announced. During an interview with NOTIMEX, Rodrigues Soto explained that the uranium reserves amount to about 14,500 tons, perhaps a little more, and that they are located in the states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango and Oaxaca.

Rodrigues Soto noted that there are 4,500 tons in Chihuahua, 3,000 tons in Sonora, 2,000 tons in Durango and the rest in Oaxaca, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas. In addition to the proved reserves, technicians from Uramex and the Mexican Phosphoric Rock State Enterprise have demonstrated that there are at least 150,000 tons of uranium in the phosphoric rock, which is why they have undertaken a joint project called Uf-Uno. Those reserves are located in southern Baja California.

By the end of 1983 or beginning of 1984, Uramex will be ready to exploit the Pena Blanca mine in the municipality of Villa Aldama, state of Chihuahua. It is expected this mine will produce 250 tons of uranium concentrate annually. In addition, the Los Amales project in the municipality of Rayon, Sonora, will begin operating with a yearly production of 50,000 tons of uranium concentrate. There are other mines which Uramex will begin exploiting as funds become available.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ ADDRESSES NONALIGNED SYMPOSIUM

PA110520 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and of Ministers, met on Tuesday with Miguel de la Madrid, president-elect of Mexico.

The Cuban leader attended the inauguration of the symposium on nonalignment and the new international economic order that is underway in Mexico City. In addressing the meeting, Rodriguez highlighted the role of the nonaligned movement countries in the present international situation and the importance of the seventh nonaligned summit that will be held in New Delhi next year for peace and the new international economic order.

In addition, Rodriguez said that to be nonaligned is more than just being neutral, because it implies a struggle for the definitive emanicipation of colonial, neocolonial and underdeveloped countries.

For his part, Luis Echeverria, president of the Center of Economic and Social Studies of the Third World and former president of Mexico, explained that the conclusions reached at the symposium will be turned over to Fidel Castro, president of Cuba and of the Nonaligned Movement, to be presented at the seventh summit.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH INDIA

FL131621 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0445 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Foreign Secretariat today announced that Mexico and India have signed two instruments of economic cooperation as an example of cooperation between underdeveloped nations. In a press release, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat stated that Mexican Ambassador to India Graciela de la Lama and Romesh Bhaneari, minister for economic affairs of India's Foreign Ministry, had signed the bilateral agreements in New Delhi.

The first instrument provides for cooperation in commerce, industry, agricultural development, food production, science and technology, tourism, communications and transportation. Hereby, the official document states, it is established that a joint cooperation commission formed by commercial representatives will be created and that it will meet alternately in each of the two signatory countries.

The second instrument, according to the official announcement, is a financial cooperation protocol establishing specific arrangements for this area of particular importance for the development of other aspects of bilateral cooperation.

A specialized subcommission will conduct studies and apply the bilateral agreement, it is noted.

The Foreign Ministry document recalls that President Jose Lopez Portillo and India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had expressed their governments' intention to establish cooperation mechanisms during the Mexican president's visit to India in January 1981.

The communique notes that Ambassador de la Lama said today in New Delhi that the two instruments constitute a step forward in the development of economic and trade relations between India and Mexico and that they can be considered an example of South-South cooperation, which is so badly needed.

ILLUECA STRESSES EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN STABILITY

PA120457 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2048 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Speech by Panamanian Vice President Jorge Illueca on the occasion of the closing of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives' ordinary period of sessions, at the Justo Arosemena Palace in Panama City -- live]

[Excerpt] We cannot disregard the fact that the fundamental reason for well-being and opportunities is the existing public order, social peace and legal stability in the Republic of Panama, which is an asset of major significance for Panamanian nation, particularly because we are in an agitated region in Central America and because we cannot overlook the fact that among Panama's priorities is preventing our society from becoming a victim of the disturbance, unrest and all the evils caused by the violence, desperation and anguish of peoples who have no alternative but to resort to desperate solutions. The Panamanian Government does not want that situation to develop in Panama. Thus the domestic development strategy and the international development strategy are justified.

President de la Espriella, during the first 100 days of his government, has visited three countries of great significance to Panama. The first of these visits was to Costa Rica, a neighboring country with which we have fraternal relations, and with which we also reached economic and social agreements that in the future will benefit both countries. President Monge's meeting with President de la Espriella was very positive, but Panama did not get involved in a political, sectarian or partisan commitment that could open to misinterpretations. It was a positive meeting, as was President de la Espriella's next visit, to the great northern power to the United States of America, for reasons that are basic to Panamanians in view of the relations between the United States and Panama, due to the functioning of the canal and the implementation of the 1977 Torrijos-Carter treaties.

President de la Espriella's visit with President Reagan offered the opportunity to clarify some situations and to create a climate of harmony and mutual respect, particularly for the implementation of the treaties and the solution of problems pending between the two countries, whose harmonious solution were sought and which have special and particular importance for Panamanian workers' organizations of the Panama Canal Commission and for Panamanian civilian working for the U.S. Armed Forces.

The visit was directly linked with the Panamanians' genuine and authentic interests. It produced a fundamental agreement that the discriminatory wage scale, that not only affects the workers' economic situation but also the country's economy, will be resolved in a serious and serene way, with dignity and patriotic spirit. It was a harmonious agreement, full of good understanding, so that in the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission, based on studies that have been carried out and the respective consultations, a just wage scale will be obtained responding to a principle that is already part of labor's traditional struggle: Equal pay for equal work.

President de la Espriella met with President Reagan aware of the need to make every effort on behalf of the interests of Panamanian workers and the country's economy. All Panamanian sectors must set aside political prejudices and serenely analyze this meeting, the results of which are of fundamental economic and social interest.

The visit to Mexico took place under similar guidelines of concern over the solution of our problems.

We must recognize that Mexico and Venezuela, two great Latin American countries, great for their histories and for their generosity and Latin American spirit of solidarity, in a generous act without making demands of any nature, through an agreement known as the San Jose agreement, established an aid program in the energy field for Central American countries, including Panama and some Caribbean countries. Thanks to these agreements with Venezuela and Mexico, Panama like other countries of the area, has been able to make use of funds at a very low interest rate that amounts almost to nothing. The interest barely amounts to 2 percent annually, which aids the Central American countries in their development.

Naturally, the opportunity given President de la Espriella by the Mexican Government's invitation to a meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo and President-elect de la Madrid had great economic significance. On his way to Mexico, President de la Espriella, without overlooking the fact that his primary concern is Panama, took advantage of the occasion to meet with the authorities of two Central American countries, Nicaragua and El Salvador, to analyze situations of interest to the area's countries and to Panama particularly. It was not his desire to meddle in those countries' internal affairs, nor to assume a leadership role in solving problems; rather, he wanted to work in favor of understanding among our countries and to promote conditions that permit peace and harmony, to prevent the extension of conflicts in the area that could affect Panama.

The visit to Mexico resulted in agreements on material and technical cooperation in productive fields for Panama and on commercial exchange, by which Panama's sugar surplus can be absorbed by Mexico.

I mention these things, honorable representatives, to again stress that in international relations, Panama wishes to have harmonious relations with the countries of the international community, while, at the same time, it wants you, honorable representatives, all of the social groups you represent and all of the country's sectors to realize that this is a typical Panamanian position and that Panama's intention is to give priority attention to its own problems. It has been clearly established that although Panama is not promoting international movements and is not trying to interfere or intervene in other countries' internal affairs, it has offered itself as a site for dialogue, to achieve peace and understanding; but, I repeat, Panama will never take sides. This is the position of the government led by President de la Espriella.

Honoring its principles of service for unity and integration in Latin America and the traditions of the Amphictyonic Congress, Panama will always be an open forum for dialogue. All of the region's countries that wish to come to Panama should know that Panama is an oasis of peace, understanding and stability. If they wish to meet in Panama, they can come here and do so. This should certainly not be interpreted to mean that we are evading our responsibility. The Panamanian Government -- including the executive branch, the judicial branch and the Supreme Court of Justice, which has just been reorganized; this popular power, which represents all of the country's communities; and the National Guard, led by Gen Ruben Dario Paredes -- all of these branches of government are going to concentrate in coming days, in coming weeks, on dealing with the serious economic and social problems. We are aware that we have goals to meet and we are proud of being a free and sovereign country, and we are also aware that we have a future ahead of us to which we have a right and which we are going to defend and struggle for, as Panamanians, in harmony and with patriotic spirit.

AREA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS MEET IN TEGUCIGALPA

PA110527 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 8 Nov 82 p 16

[Excerpt] The Christian democratic parties of Central America and Panama gathered in Tegucigalpa on Saturday for 8 hours and agreed to continue struggling to achieve the democratization of this strife-torn region.

The Christian democrats analyzed the economic, political and social situation of Central America and Panama during the regular meeting that is held each year. The meeting was attended for Honduras by Roberto Vallejo and Orlando Iriarte; for Guatemala by Catalina Soberanis; for Panama by Alonso Villarreal; for El Salvador by Antonio Morales Ehrlich; for Costa Rica by Juan Ricardo Ramirez and for Nicaragua by Julio Ramon Garcia Vilchez.

ECONOMY MINISTERS TO MEET IN GUATEMALA 19 NOV

PA152324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1822 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- An official source reported here today that the next meeting of Central American economy ministers, was originally planned for El Salvador, will be held in Guatemala on 19 November.

Prior to this meeting, the area's deputy economy ministers will meet, also in Guatemala, to draft the basic document for the ministers meeting. All of the deputy ministers have confirmed their attendance of the 17-18 November meeting, according to reports received here.

Among other topics, the deputy ministers will discuss the drafting of a document on the regulations contained in Article 9 of the General Treaty for Economic Integration, which involve the decision of area governments to refuse to grant duty free imports on items for which local production insures quality, quantity and prices. They will also discuss requests that certain products be registered in Article 9 and will analyze the results of an investigation on the use of food coloring, as well as an analysis of unilateral measures that impede regional trade.

The Salvadoran delegation to the deputy economy ministers meeting will include Antonio Soto Gomez, director of integration; Marina Castillo, an Economy Ministry official; and Under Secretary Ricardo Alvarenga Valdivieso.

COSTA RICA

MONGE SAYS COMMUNISTS WANT TO SPOIL REAGAN VISIT

PA162311 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- According to President Luis Alberto Monge, the Costa Rican Government is very concerned over the communist activity of the past few days, which is aimed at spoiling the visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced for 4 December.

Monge has openly stated, in local as well as international forums, that the communists are synchronizing terrorism and illegal strikes of a political nature to create an unfavorable climate that could make Reagan's visit fail.

In addition to local activities by the extreme left, Monge pointed to "an international strategy" to report on everything that is negative about the country in an effort to discredit the government.

The Costa Rican president complained that the international press is lending itself to this game, publishing only the negative incidents that happen in this country.

"We only exist," Monge stressed, "when there are terrorist actions or strikes, or when there is an incident that's good for sensationalism." He added, "No reports are made on the achievements of the Costa Ricans. There are no reports on what we are doing to preserve peace. There are no reports about the attitude of the people, who are struggling against the crisis; in other words, no objective reports are made."

According to President Monge, the communists are taking advantage of this characteristic of news reporting abroad to implement "their strategy," which is aimed at destabilizing the government after discrediting it.

The Costa Rican head of state analyzed the communist strategy and asserted that their "unpatriotic" campaigns are aimed at boycotting foreign investment, because if they succeed in making President Reagan call off his visit then businessmen will not want to come here to work.

According to Monge they are also trying to finance the ultraleftist parties and the communist guerrillas through the kidnappings they have tried to stage in Costa Rica for extortion purposes.

Monge asserted that "it would not suit the communists if the Costa Rican economy came out of this crisis, as it will." He said he can assert this because he has received the people's backing at critical moments, especially when fighting terrorism. This "brave and patriotic" support, as Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano called it, is a power which, duly organized, "will be a bastion for democracy and peace in the country."

The "Organization for National Emergencies" (OPEN) has been created on the basis of this concept. It is composed of volunteers of proven democratic leanings and will operate under instructions from the president of the republic.

Another "serious danger" Monge is trying to overcome is the strike at banana plantations on the Atlantic, which has shown a tendency to grow worse following the administrative intervention by the government. However, it is expected to be brought under control "because the workers are gradually realizing that they are being deceived and used for extremist political purposes," the president asserted.

Deputy Rejects Charge

PA161621 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The communist-controlled Union of Workers of the Atlantic National Railroad will call on 8-hour strike on Thursday in support of the Bandeco workers strike. Its leaders stress that the strike is also to protest noncompliance with the agreement that ended the railroad workers strike.

We thought the decree would be a bridge to the solution of the conflict and to a return to normalcy. While the decree was being drafted, talks were held between the conflicting parties in an effort to reach a solution without the need to use force, Public Security Minister Solano Calderon said. The fact of the matter, however, is otherwise, because the communists are trying to increase the scope of their action.

We have had to reinforce the guard detachment in the Atlantic area, the minister added; according to our information, the strikers have occupied the banana company installations. In fact, since the decree intervening the farms was put into effect, there have been several confrontation attempts.

In view of the decree, the Atlantic area strike leaders have declared war against the government, Solano Calderon noted, which indicates that the situation has turned from a labor into a political issue, and we are not going to permit this. The matter is most serious, he added, at a time when the country is still suffering the impact of the recent terrorist blows. We wonder what is behind the attitude of these leaders.

We have had to reinforce vigilance on the striking farms and we have now intervened the farms in view of the problem posed by the leaders opposed to the decree.

Meanwhile, after listening to a speech by President Luis Alberto Monge, Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Segura of the People United coalition said he was quite alarmed because the president's words show he has completely lost his mind as well as his sense of responsibility as a chief of state. President Monge even said, Deputy Ferreto noted, that the Bandeco strike is part of some sort of plan to create chaos in the country on the occasion of U.S. President Reagan's visit. It is ridiculous to claim that a strike that started 2 months before Mr Reagan even thought of visiting Costa Rica is continued for the purpose, according to President Monge, of marring the U.S. chief of state's visit and to cast doubt on the Monge administration on the occasion of Reagan's arrival, noted Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Calderon.

Ferreto said that Bandeco gave the strike a political character. The people are fully aware that Bandeco repeatedly rejected the proposals made by the government representatives' proposals, he noted. Ferreto added that Bandeco has displayed an attitude of total rebellion, thus turning the conflict into a political issue because Bandeco is determined to destroy the union at any cost.

ORGANIZATION FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCIES FORMED

PA151622 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon said that the Organization for National Emergencies [OPEN] has been formed with volunteers from throughout the country. In many regions these volunteers will receive special training and when some emergency arises, such as the presence of terrorists, they will participate under the direction of the Public Security Ministry.

Solano Calderon added that the training and weapons are provided by the Security Ministry and that OPEN members will provide their own transportation.

President Signs Decree

PA161357 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] In view of the political situation created by the Atlantic area strike, we have had no alternative but to speed up the enactment of the decree creating the volunteers for defense of the country. This decree, signed by the president of the republic at noon today and to be published in the official gazette tomorrow, authorizes anyone who may wish to enroll in defense of the government to do so immediately.

This armed force will be under direct orders of the president of the republic and the security minister. It will be sent wherever public order is disturbed. This new security force will fill the vacancies left by the guardsmen sent to the emergency area.

We are opposed to these measures, but circumstances force us to take them, the security minister said.

The only qualification required to join these forces is membership in one of the democratic parties of the country. The force is a national reserve which will voluntarily fight subversion such as that demonstrated by the attitude of the leaders of the Atlantic area strike.

Those joining this emergency force will be entitled to leave with pay at their jobs. The public institutions will be empowered to grant such permission when its members have to be mobilized on orders from the president of the republic or the security minister.

Private enterprise is therefore urged to grant such permission on written request by the Security Ministry, according to the decree expected to be published in the official gazette tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT DECREES VISA, IDENTITY CARD MEASURES

PA112300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] As one of the measures that the government is going to implement to prevent problems caused by the entry of undesirable foreigners, a decree is going to be issued requiring Central American visitors to obtain a visa to enter Costa Rica. The executive decree will be published in the official gazette this week, and it will also include other controls in an effort to maintain our internal peace, a Security Council resolution states.

This does not mean, however, that we are trying to prevent Central Americans from visiting us. We are only establishing controls to guarantee the country's security.

Another measure to be implemented by the government to keep out undesirable foreigners will be the use of an identification card. Each foreigner currently residing in the country will receive an identification card, and the government will maintain a register of these cards. Any foreigner found without this card will be detained by the authorities and will be sanctioned with the full weight of the law, which could even mean expulsion from the country, according to the Security Council decision.

EL SALVADOR

VENEZUELAN AD SUPPORT FOR GUERRILLAS DENIED

PA162028 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] We have received a recording of a statement by Rene Fortin Magana, Democratic Action [AD] presidential candidate in the past elections, during a meeting of organization cadres last week.

Fortin Magana was approached by his supporters about recent informal meetings with members of the Venezuelan AD party. Some Salvadoran AD supporters have claimed that the Venezuelan political group has given support to Salvadoran guerrilla groups.

This, however, has been flatly denied in this capital. Here is the statement by Fortin Magana:

[Begin recording] I would like to make a brief comment on that point. There has been no agreement for AD missions to come to El Salvador or vice versa. This was merely one of the points discussed, which we considered could be of mutual benefit. In other words, it was merely one of the issues discussed, but no specific agreement was reached. It is something we have to decide in due time [words indistinct].

Venezuela's AD is a democratic party that has been stressing democratic development of the area -- particularly its area, South America -- and in that respect it has carried out excellent work. This doesn't involve a commitment of any kind. [Words indistinct] support for the guerrillas, as that was made by Perez on a personal basis. Because of that we considered it important to contact Perez and tell him that we in El Salvador were being afflicted by a type of [word indistinct] forces. [end recording]

GUERRILLAS SURROUND SAN FRANCISCO IN USULUTAN

PA160009 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Last night, San Francisco, in Usulutan Department, was surrounded by guerrilla groups operating in that sector.

The rebels first clashed with military units on the outskirts of the town. According to reports supplied by the authorities this afternoon, the guerrillas entered San Francisco, west of Berlin, yesterday afternoon and clashed with government troops. Reports indicate that seven alleged guerrillas were killed in this action.

Official sources also reported that some troops were slightly wounded. However, the military forces contacted by this station refused to comment on the number of casualties in their ranks.

According to the authorities, a counterinsurgency operation is needed in Berlin, in Usulutan Department, approximately 113 km from San Salvador, in view of the fact that the coffee harvest in this important and strategic town is being seriously threatened.

HAVANA REPORTS AIR ATTACKS ON GUAZAPA HILL

PA162052 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The latest dispatches from El Salvador report Salvadoran Air Force attacks against Guerrilla positions on the strategic Guazapa hill, less than 40 km from San Salvador. The information noted that A-37 planes supplied by the U.S. Government bombed the slopes of the Guazapa volcano in a new attempt to destroy the important rebel bastion there.

From that bastion the rebel forces control the main northern highway, an important military supply line from San Salvador to Chalatenango Department, where the army has suffered heavy losses in men and equipment during an offensive launched in the area against FMLN positions.

Over 5,000 soldiers, supported by planes and armored vehicles, are participating in the counterinsurgency operation, according to military information. It has been learned that the troops of the tyranny have thus far not been able to advance, and their casualties so far include Maj (Carlos Armando Aviles), deputy commander of the Chalatenango Department troops.

Other action in the past few hours resulted in injuries to four soldiers of the Salvadoran regime on the Coastal Highway, near the town of Jiqulisco, in the southern part of Usulutan Department. In another operation, a railroad coach was burned near the city of Quezaltepeque, La Libertad Department.

FMLN REPORTS GUAZAPA HILL ATTACK SUCCESSFUL

PA161736 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] As we had announced, the FMLN has obtained a new military victory. This time the victory has occurred a few kilometers from San Salvador. Our heroic Guazapa mountain companeros have just sent us the preliminary reports on the results of these successful operations. The reports indicate that on Sunday, 14 November, at 2000, FMLN forces attacked enemy positions in (El Trapichon) on Guazapa volcano and annihilated the regime's forces. In those actions, our fighters recovered six M-16 rifles, an M-60 machinegun, an M-79 grenade launcher and a large quantity of ammunition.

As a result of those actions, the army mobilized reinforcements and at 0500 on Monday, 15 November, at KM 20 of the northern highway our forces successfully ambushed those reinforcements comprised of members of the Ramon Belloso battalion. As a result of this ambush, 9 soldiers were killed and 11 were wounded.

In future transmissions, our Guazapa companeros will give us an official report on this new victorious action by our revolutionary army.

FMLN CLAIMS CASUALTIES AGAINST HONDURAN TROOPS

PA161634 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Attention: The FMLN reports to the people of El Salvador and the world that a joint operation against our position began a few days ago in Chalatenango Department with the participation of Honduran and Salvadoran soldiers. In the violent battles that have been waged in the past few hours in Chalatenango Department, our forces, which have orders to take the offensive against any invading troops, have inflicted seven dead and several wounded on the Honduran Army in Salvadoran territory.

Honduran Army helicopters have made several flights into our territory to evacuate their dead and wounded.

The FMLN also reports to our people that, during the fighting in Chalatenango, our forces have already inflicted many casualties on the troops of the Salvadoran dictatorship. These include a dead lieutenant. Maj (Armando Aviles), the chief of the troops stationed in Chalatenango, has been seriously wounded in the left lung.

Our forces' impressive reply to the joint operation is the result of the high military capacity of the FMLN which is not only successfully fighting the troops of the Salvadoran dictatorship but is also defeating the invading forces of Gen Gustavo Alvarez.

The FMLN reiterates its willingness to continue to fight the troops of the Salvadoran dictatorship and the invading troops until our country's peace and democracy as well as respect for our national sovereignty are attained.

Further Battle Report

PA170353 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] A few days ago the Salvadoran Army launched a joint military operation with the Honduran Army against Chalatenango and Morazan Departments. Our forces, which had already exposed this and were getting ready for future clashes under orders to fight any aggressive army that violates our national sovereignty, were forced to face a new aggression from the Honduran Armed Forces, which are helping the desperate fascist high command, which sees its defeat draw closer every day.

The initial results of the violent clashes that have been underway in recent hours are seven Honduran soldiers killed and four wounded. They were flown via helicopters to Santa Rosa de Copan.

These attacks on the Salvadoran people are so obvious that neither the Honduran Government nor the high command of that country have dared deny the movement of troops and artillery pieces to the border, which increased today with the transfer to the border area of the special tactical battalion, which has its headquarters in Tegucigalpa.

With these actions the Honduran Army is getting involved in a war that the Honduran people reject because they understand that the cost they will have to pay is too high, not only in funds but in human lives. They will watch their own sons die in a war that will bring no benefits for them and that has been imposed by U.S. imperialism, which, through Gen Wallace Nutting, has planned and coordinated this operation to save an army that is increasingly incapable in the face of the effectiveness and perseverance of our campaign that began on 10 October. It is the fear of the harshness of our blows that has made imperialism choose the Honduran Government and Army for this. They were not counting on the fighting spirit and determination of each of our combatants to reject the aggressor and make him bite the dust of defeat.

In conclusion, we want to issue a call to the Honduran people and revolutionary organizations to denounce and reject this new aggression by their combative activities. We also urge the other peoples of the world to repudiate this situation and demand that the Honduran Army withdraw its troops from our country immediately.

FMLN DECRIES U.S. AID, CLAIMS VICTORY INEVITABLE

PA161302 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] What is happening in our country? Why does the U.S. Government, which gives weapons and money to the dictatorship thus encouraging genocide, today say repression must be stopped? Why does it say that some of those responsible for murder must be punished? What is the reason for the changes within the army? Why do they speak about a possible change of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and Mrs Maria Julia Castillo, president and vice president of the National Constituent Assembly? The answer is that our people, headed by the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, are winning the war.

The dictatorship and imperialism are being defeated in their attempts to impose their will on the majority of the Salvadoran people. The revolutionary forces advance without stopping against the genocidal high command, achieving victory after victory. They are coming closer to attaining peace and democracy. The fascists and imperialists failed in their election farce on 28 March. They also failed later with the so-called Apaneca Pact.

What is really happening is that the political and military advance, as well as the just struggle of our people, have plunged the dictatorship into a deep military and political crisis. Just during this "Heroes and Martyrs of October 1979-80" military campaign, the FMLN has recovered 364 rifles, 23 support weapons and thousands of rounds. We have inflicted 576 casualties on the enemy, including dead and wounded, and have taken 197 Salvadoran soldiers as war prisoners.

On the other hand, the dictatorship is politically isolated from the rest of the peoples and governments in the world, while the support they receive continues to decrease. In that measure, the U.S. Government's aggressive policy is even being rejected by the U.S. people themselves, to the extent that imperialism finds it difficult to continue delivering its aid to the criminal Salvandoran dictatorship. It has been amply proved that this aid only serves to increase the dictatorship's capacity to commit genocide against the Salvadorans.

That is why U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton now cynically calls upon the extreme right to stop the repression and to rein in its death squads. That is why the U.S. Government has promoted changes within the army and speaks about removing Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and Mrs Maria Julia Castillo from their posts in the National Constituent Assembly. Actually, the death structure remains intact. Colonel Nicolas Carranza, charged with so many crimes and theft, has been removed from his post and transferred to the presidency of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, SEI.

Likewise, Col (Olesifero Blandon), D'Aubuisson's key man, has been rewarded and placed in command of the 1st Brigade in San Salvador instead of being taken to court for the crimes he committed with the death squads in the western area of the country.

The Reagan administration continues its pressure for the regime to whitewash its tarnished international image. The U.S. administration is trying to give the impression of changes within the power structure, thereby seeking to give the dictatorship a better image. This would allow the United States to continue supplying weapons and dollars in an attempt to avoid the inevitable: the crumbling of the dictatorship and the victory of our people.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT ON IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PETROLEUM LAW

PA152111 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Statement by President Gen Efrain Rios Montt, given in the presidential office prior to playing a recording of a previous speech in lieu of his regular Sunday address -- live]

[Text] It is an honor to be in your home. It is a great pleasure to share a few moments with you. On this occasion, we will deliver our message in two ways. I will first give you two pieces of news and then we will hear a speech I recently delivered.

The two pieces of news that I have permit me to say that you should feel proud that Guatemala has always fulfilled its commitments. Until yesterday, we had a commitment to the IMF, as a result of which we could not take any specific measure to limit imports. However, as of tomorrow we will be making decisions on such limitations through the Economy Ministry and the Bank of Guatemala. You must understand that the nation's interests and responsibility involve this commitment to such limitations.

Another piece of news I want to give you is that we are reforming our petroleum law. If we are able to issue that law this month and implement it in 1983, we will probably enjoy the benefits of petroleum in 1988. If this is not the case, it is useless for us to have petroleum and to be unable to sell it.

The following is the speech I read to the association of managers of Guatemala.

MEXICAN FISHING BOATS FINED, RELEASED

PA160349 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0047 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Shortly before 1700 today, the Mexican fishing boats that were being held at the port of Champerico, Retalhuleu, were allowed to return to their country after paying a fine of 100 quetzales each for illegally entering Guatemalan waters.

The boats were captured by Guatemalan Coastguard cutters on the open seas last week.

POLICE DISCOVER CLANDESTINE WEAPONS FACTORY

PA110549 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The police discovered a clandestine weapons factory tonight in a house that was disguised as a machine and soldering shop, located on 13th Avenue and 41st Street in Zone 12. This factory belonged to the clandestine Peoples Revolutionary Movement.

Government agents were told about the presence of unknown men at the house, so a watch was established, and this is how it was confirmed that a weapons factory was operating there. This factory had all kinds of machinery to make weapons. Policemen took away all the machinery, as well as weapons of various calibers that were found in a cache, for a more careful inspection. The weapons factory was dismantled in a few minutes. It is not known who owns the house, as nobody was found to give information on it.

INDIAN PEASANTS IN NORTH SEEK ARMY PROTECTION

PA162234 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1601 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Some 7,000 "Kekchies" peasants, who were forced to collaborate the guerrillas in Chisec Municipality, Alta Verapaz Department, in the northern part of the country, have surrendered to the Guatemalan Army, official sources reported today.

According to Guatemalan authorities, before they surrendered, 25 children of this tribe died for lack of medical assistance in the mountains of that area, where it has been very cold and rainy lately. The same sources added that several doctors are already giving medical assistance in order to prevent an epidemic, although there is a shortage of food, medicine and clothes.

Guatemalan Air Force planes took some 50 peasants to the capital of Alta Verapaz Department for medical attention. They were all in bad shape from malnutrition, official sources reported.

The northern part of the country has been the target of armed actions in recent months, and reports have said that Indian peasants are abandoning their land to seek protection.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON COMMITMENT TO PEACE, NEUTRALITY

PA151545 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica reiterated yesterday in Washington that his country will not lift a finger against Nicaragua. He stressed the Honduran Government's commitment to peace and neutrality.

Paz Barnica, currently in Washington to attend the 20th OAS assembly, said there is a good environment for a meeting to take place at the highest level between the Tegucigalpa and Managua governments to try and consolidate peace in Central America. He added that prior to the meeting between his country's president and Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, a meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries should take place with the friendly participation of Mexico and Venezuela.

Regarding his candicacy for president of the General Assembly, Paz Barnica expressed his hope for a favorable result. He added that Colombia, the alternate candidate, has already held the presidency of the annual OAS meeting.

ALVAREZ WARNS TROOPS AGAINST 'ERRORS' ON BORDER

PA162040 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The army [words indistinct] nor El Salvador, will allow neither the Salvadoran guards nor the Salvadoran guerrillas to enter Honduras. General Alvarez Martinez himself visited the area. Here is a report from Radio San Pedro:

[Begin relay] The Salvadoran Armed Forces yesterday initiated a search near the Honduran border to leave it clean of FMLN guerrillas. The large-scale Salvadoran Army operation is also aimed at completely wiping out guerrilla strongholds in areas that are a source of territorial controversy between Honduras and El Salvador.

In view of the Salvadoran Army operation against the guerrilla movement, the Honduran Army has moved a contingent of men and weapons to safeguard territorial integrity and safeguard fellow countrymen who live in that region, according to an official communique issued by the armed forces.

The Honduran Army operation involves the mobilization of military units in the departments near the border and of the 2d Infantry Battalion, known as the special tactical group, which was mobilized from Tamara, near the capital.

Col Humberto Regalado Hernandez, inspector general of the armed forces, leads the entire operation near the border. Other military commanders participating are (Leonel Riera Lunati), Rodolfo Bonilla Blanco, Luis Alonso Cardona, Roman Tavora, Rigoberto Regalado Lara and (Edmundo Alcerro Cudot).

The Honduran forces are mainly stationed in the towns of Guarita, La Virtud and Candelaria, in Lempira Department. It has been reported that last Sunday Gen Alvarez Martines, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, together with Defense Minister Col Jose Serra, military intelligence chief Col Juan Lopez Grilalba and his personal aide, Col Carlos Aguirre, visited the towns in the border region.

General Alvarez Martinez visited the area to determine the morale of the Honduran troops and to make sure that the president's orders regarding defense of national sovereignty are complied with. General Alvarez Martinez met outdoors with operations commanders, who said that environmental conditions are very hard for the Honduran soldiers, who are ready to prevent the fatherland from becoming a battleground of the Salvadoran internal struggle.

General Alvarez Martinez told the troops that he would not tolerate errors in the defense of our sovereignty. He warned that the operation is aimed at safeguarding territorial integrity and not at entering Salvadoran territory. Not one single U.S. military man has been seen in the area, since all the operations are under the command of Honduran soldiers. It has been established that many residents of the region have moved to other parts of the country, believing they don't have enough guarantees to continue living in that area, which has been continuously entered by both Salvadoran Armed Forces soldiers and guerrillas.

Some officers participating in the operations have said that guerrillas who surrender to the Honduran Army are neither tortured nor delivered to the Salvadoran Armed Forces, as is often said, but are treated with respect. [end radio relay]

The municipal authorities of Virginia, Lempira Department, have said that the Honduran Army is not [words indistinct] but simply doing its duty. These authorities have sent a telegram noting that the Honduran Army is only protecting national sovereignty. The telegram says: We have heard on the radio that some bad sons of our dear fatherland are trying to discredit our army, which has been quartered to defend our sovereignty and our people, who are being threatened by subversive groups near our border. The telegram adds: We have seen that our army is only fulfilling its obligation to defend our land.

[Signed] Respectfully yours, (Santos Teodoro Torres), municipal board member; (Jose Espectacion Garcia), chief of police; and (Leoncio Ayala Mendoza), municipal secretary.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES NATIONWIDE ENERGY RATIONING

PA132138 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 12 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- Rolando Molina Joch, regional manager of the local office of the National Electrical Power Enterprise [ENEE], announced during an interview yesterday that beginning next Monday electricity will be rationed throughout the country.

The official, who did not provide any details about how this decision will affect the country's industrial and productive sectors, explained that this measure will be adopted because the agreement for the supply of energy signed with Nicaragua has now expired. Molina Joch said that the Sandinist authorities have officially refused to continue supplying electrical energy to our country after 15 November, in keeping with a previously established period of grace.

The manager of this autonomous institution also announced that the ENEE authorities are currently meeting to determine the mechanisms on the basis of which electricity will be rationed. He also said there is a greater demand for energy now.

Molina Joch denied knowing anything about the possibility that the Nicaraguan Government might seek to raise the price of the energy it sells to Honduras once the authorities of the two countries meet again to resume the negotiations for the supply of energy.

Negotiations will resume the day that the supply is suspended in Nicaragua, in an effort to resume the supply no later than 15 December 1982. This would still interrupt service for a month.

Meanwhile, the ENEE authorities yesterday signed an energy supply agreement with El Salvador under which that neighboring country will supply power to Ocotepeque Department, near the border, and to the neighboring areas.

BOMB THROWN AT AIR FLORIDA OFFICES 13 NOVEMBER

PA170057 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- An unidentified group threw a homemade bomb at the offices of a U.S. airline, Air Florida, Saturday night, without causing any injuries or damage. The report, obtained from the police, says that the explosive charge was thrown from a moving vehicle, which was why the airline offices were not hit. Air Florida has its offices in downtown Tegucigalpa.

The watchman said his presence was an important factor in foiling the action of the terrorists, who were unable to take good aim at the building when they saw him. The bomb fell where it caused little damage.

The Air Florida offices were recently the target of another terrorist explosion, responsibility for which was claimed by a terrorist group that also assumed responsibility for two other explosions in commercial buildings on the same day.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF CONCLUDE 'SUCCESSFULLY'

PA150039 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1702 GMT 14 Nov 82

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government announced today that its negotiations with the IMF have concluded successfully. As a result, the country will be able to strengthen its international reserves and maintain the lempira at the current exchange rate of two per dollar.

The negotiations were conducted within the framework of an economic recovery program that also calls for renegotiating the country's foreign debt with foreign commercial banks. This debt totals $125 million on a short, medium and long-term basis.

Gonzalo Carias Pineda, president of the Honduran Central Bank, has said that he expects this process to have a positive effect on Honduran investments, to accelerate activities by which capital is returned to the country and, finally, to improve the level of economic activity and the people's standard of living.

According to the official, there is nothing extraordinary about this renegotiation, "since it has been conducted within the framework of an international financial situation in which this is characteristic." He supported his words by pointing to the fact that oil exporters like Mexico, Venezuela and Ecuador have been unable to meet the deadlines on various international contracts and are currently negotiating the postponement of their payments.

The IMF, which presented Honduras with a number of conditions before granting it additional facilities and signing a letter of intent for up to $400 million, is pleased with the political policy of the government, which has firmly imposed a severe economic sacrifice on the people.

As a direct result of these negotiations, Honduras will receive $95 million in credit. Of this, $26.1 million will be used within a framework of compensatory credits and to bolster the balance of payments, which has been affected by the declining exports. This $26.1 million will be transferred immediately.

The remaining $68.9 million will be used by means of quarterly drafts, beginning 15 November 1982, with a sum of $17.2 million for the remainder of 1982.

The Central Bank feels that in this way Honduras is recovering its confidence in the international private financial sector and is bolstering its domestic productive activities through greater access to those sources of investment.

Of the IMF loans, $25 million will be used to cancel pending interest on short-term debts.

This policy has been outlined in a way that will permit [the] foreign debt to be renegotiated and the existing pressure on the availability of foreign exchange for imports to be alleviated.

FRG OFFICIAL VISITS, OFFERS ECONOMIC AID

PA151751 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] (Herbert Limer), assistant under secretary and chief of Latin American policy of the FRG Foreign Affairs Ministry, offered economic aid to the Honduran Government when he met with President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

[Limer) said the FRG Government is interested in helping maintain political and economic stability in Honduras because the country has a very good image in Europe.

He will visit a refugee camp tomorrow, since the Honduran problem in this area is known worldwide and taking care of the numerous immigrants that have suddenly come to Honduras is a very serious responsibility for our government. The official emphasized that high FRG authorities will send economic aid to Honduras because they feel this is the most effective way to help solve the problem.

Finally, the FRG official said that neither he nor his government gives any credit to reports that Honduras is interested in warring with Nicaragua, since I have confirmed, he said, that the Honduran people only want to maintain the peace they are now enjoying.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO SENDS LETTER TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PA161624 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] In a message addressed to the UN Security Council, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said the joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers are a serious threat and provocation against Nicaragua. He added that Washington's postponement of those maneuvers is not viewed as a U.S. action on behalf of peace but as a tactical maneuver to show that the United States is not involved in large-scale activities against Nicaragua.

In the letter, the foreign minister charged that, since 1980 Nicaragua has been the target of 429 armed attacks from Honduras and that those actions have caused the loss of 324 Nicaraguan lives. He added that there have been 127 violations of Nicaraguan airspace, 81 attacks on border posts, 9 cattle rustling actions and 36 ambushes on the Sandinist Peoples Army and the peoples militias. All these actions have been carried out with the open complicity of the United States which has supplied large amounts of weapons to the counterrevolutionary bands and the Honduran Army, the Nicaraguan foreign minister stated.

D'ESCOTO DISCUSSES SITUATION WITH HONDURAS AT UN

PA132152 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today stressed that the situation of Nicaragua's bilateral relations with Honduras will not be taken to the OAS by our country.

In an interview granted to PRELA, he noted that the topic is being discussed at the United Nations, and that the subject has already been raised at the UN Security Council.

D'Escoto said he met today with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, with most members of the Security Council and with representatives of nonaligned countries in order to discuss the situation between Honduras and Nicaragua.

He described these meetings as very fruitful and reiterated that his government views the United Nations as the main place to discuss the tense situation between his country and Honduras, a result of the constant armed attacks carried out by counterrevolutionary bands stationed in Honduran territory.

D'ESCOTO DEMANDS RETURN OF KIDNAPPED PEASANTS

PA112229 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has strongly protested the kidnapping of 45 peasants in the area of San Jose de las Manos, Nueva Segovia Department. The kidnapped peasants were taken to Honduras. In a protest message sent by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, he states that this action is part of the invasion plans against Nicaragua and demands the immediate return of the peasants.

The document adds that the kidnapping was carried out on Monday by approximately 70 counterrevolutionaries dressed in military uniforms and carrying Fal rifles.

The message adds that by its attitude of complicity Honduras permits the worsening of these crimes and allows them to be committed with impunity, leading to precarious situations and exposing the Central American region to a conflict that would lead to a situation that Paz Barnica cannot ignore.

In Managua Jaime Wheelock, agriculture development and agrarian reform minister, reiterated the dangers of an imminent military aggression against Nicaragua and said that this forces the people to remain on guard and prepare to repel it. At the same time Wheelock criticized the U.S. Government's foreign policy and said that Washington should learn to relate to independent and sovereign nations.

Interior Minister Tomas Borge told the GDR newspaper JUNGLE/WELT that the strength of the revolution in this country lies in the fact that it is the people who carry the rifles and know how to defend the power. That is why we discard the possibility that in Nicaragua a case such as Chile's could be repeated, and he added that indecision and weakness have made revolutionary processes in other countries fail. Borge also reiterated that his country has no aggressive intentions against Honduras, but he warned that if the Tegucigalpa regime allows itself to be pushed into an adventurous war it will have to fight against a people armed with rifles.

The Canadian newspaper THE GLOBE AND MAIL has said that an armed aggression against Nicaragua is imminent and has denounced U.S. support to former Somoza guards who are organized in 12 different military camps located in Honduras along the border with Nicaragua. The newspaper adds that President Reagan's policy has even been criticized by Lawrence Pezzullo, former Washington ambassador to Managua, who admitted that the decision to increase the U.S. military presence in Honduras is a tragic mistake in Central America.

The newspaper adds that Pezzullo also stated that Nicaragua is not a threat to Honduras and that U.S. policy in the region is intended to reinforce the rightist forces that for 30 years Washington has used in its campaign against communism. THE GLOBE AND MAIL adds that other U.S. Government officials believe that the support given to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries will lead to a new failure such as the military invasion of Playa Giron, Cuba, in 1961.

ORTEGA VIEWS POSTPONEMENT OF HAWK VIEW MANEUVERS

PA132209 Managua Barricada in Spanish 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] "The postponement of the Hawk View '82 military maneuvers doesn't mean anything for Nicaragua, for we must be ready to confront any imperialist aggression against the Sandinist people's revolution," Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, remarked yesterday.

The leader described the Reagan administration's announcement that the maneuvers will no longer be held in December as an "apparent change of date." According to Commander Ortega, even if they were postponed 1,000 times, these military maneuvers fall within a framework of aggression against Nicaragua.

"We must view the suspension of the maneuvers within the framework of Mr Reagan's visit, because he surely does not want to visit Costa Rica while the maneuvers are in full swing," Ortega added.

He also said that Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella's visit and meeting with the members of the National Directorate yesterday at Sandino airport show that Panama and its government endorse the peace efforts that Nicaragua, Mexico and Venezuela are currently making in an effort to solve Central America's problems.

DELEGATION SERVES AS BREZHNEV FUNERAL HONOR GUARD

PA160208 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow -- The Nicaraguan delegation led by Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega served as the honor guard before the coffin of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

Upon its arrival here, the Nicaraguan delegation was greeted by top figures in the CPSU Politburo, including Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, its secretary, and Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Nicaragua shared the honor stand with other delegations that attended the funeral, which was held this morning in the area of Red Square dedicated to great figures. The ceremony was held behind Lenin's mausoleum.

Before the final ceremony began, it was observed that more than 100 world leaders were there, including Cuban President Fidel Castro, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi.

Brezhnev's coffin, covered with a red and black flag, was borne by a gun carrier surrounded by a small honor guard selected from the elite troops who guard Lenin's mausoleum.

NUNEZ ON POLITICAL PARTIES BILL, EUROPEAN TOUR

PA112024 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Nov 82 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] The political parties bill will be proposed by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR) for discussion by the State Council following wide consultation and participation by Nicaraguan social sectors.

This was announced yesterday by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, on his return from a working tour of France, Finland and Sweden.

Nunez, who said the trip "was not merely a parliamentary visit," added that the basic objective of his mission was to officially deliver FPR proposals for institutionalizing the Nicaraguan democratic model to the governments, parties and organizations that he contacted. Another objective was to offer "a broader and more detailed explanation of the area situation and of the deterioration of its international relations."

The Sandinist leader reported that the parliaments of Finland, Sweden and France were invited to send missions to evaluate the status of the aggression against Nicaragua. Finland was the first to confirm that it will do so before the end of the year. The governments of those countries were also formally asked for support in collecting experiences that may serve Nicaragua in preparing the legal package proposed by the FPR.

Commander Carlos Nunez said two topics are being watched expectantly in Europe: The FPR proposals to institutionalize the revolutionary process, and the U.S. imperialist plan of aggression and its chances of success.

Nunez noted that a special request was submitted that the European parliaments send democratic, pluralistic delegations of parliamentarians, political leaders and others who should contribute experiences related to electoral and political topics. This would be very important for economic reason, because Nicaragua lacks the necessary resources to involve itself in such an investigation.

Such a visit to Nicaragua by parliamentary delegations from Sweden, Finland and France was one of the requests put forward by the delegation that accompanied the Sandinist leader. This, he said, is part of the effort to bolster the revolution's foreign policy, particularly so these delegations may clearly and directly confirm the serious deterioration in relations in the area and the existence of the U.S. destabilization plan.

The reply of the Finnish Parliament noted that it will send such a delegation before the end of the current year. In the case of France, the leader of the socialist and communist groups in Parliament will promote the initiative. In Sweden, it will be up to Ingemund Bengtsson, president of the parliament, to initiate action in that respect.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY ENDS SECOND CONGRESS

PA152239 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Yesterday the Nicaraguan Peoples Social Christian Party (PPSC) ended its second national congress, the (Jose Miguel Rios) Congress, reaffirming its commitement to strengthening national unity in seeking the establishment of true democracy and political pluralism in Nicaragua.

The congress was held at the Tetel Theater in Managua. Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, members of the patriotic Front of the REvolution and members of the PPSC were present. Delegates from the Chilean Movement of the Revolution Left, the Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union and the Salvadoran Social Christian Movement, which is part of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, were special guests at the congress.

Father Alvaro Arguello blessed the meeting and praved that the country's progressive forces would consolidate peace and unity among the Nicaraguan people.

The PPSC paid homage to its heroes and martyrs during this event, particularly to Manolo Morales, a founder of and struggler in the country's Christian movement.

Political solidarity with the PPSC was demonstrated by the representatives of the various national and foreign political parties that attended the event. The Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left, the Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union and the Social Christian Movement representatives concurred in acknowledging that the congress resolutions would work to benefit the unity of the country's progressive forces.

Meanwhile, Rodolfo Robelo, Independent Liberal Party delegate, said the congress was an expression of effective democracy in Nicaragua, which defines the revolution's political pluralism.

Luis Sanchez, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Nicaragua, said unity at this historic event must go hand in hand with work, effort and sacrifice; therefore, unity does not mean to usurp power or distribute positions. He added that unity has a consistent meaning in our experience and that we must work to advance the search for a just society for the people and workers.

Nunez Address

PA160415 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Nicaragua's democracy should not be one of misery or a paper democracy -- It must guarantee the people's basic needs, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez said on greeting, on behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, the second national congress of the Peoples Social Christian Party [PPSC], which concluded yesterday at the Tetel Theater in Managua.

Nunez congratulated the PPSC on behalf of the National Directorate and the FSLN members for the resolutions approved at its congress. He also noted the importance of this event at a time when Nicaragua is facing the dangers of a fratricidal war among the Central American peoples.

He added that the alliance of the parties that compromise the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] has great significance because it is the FPR's task to present the formula for Nicaragua's democratic model. On this issue, Nunez said:

[Begin recording] We must seek perfection for our defensive position. We must seek a political model, to choose the kind of democracy we will have in Nicaragua. Nicaragua [words indistinct] Central America. Nicaragua is not (?just any) country or nation -- it is the revolutionary Nicaragua. It is the Nicaragua that is respected for its [word indistinct] courage, decision, creative capacity and the contributions it has made to Latin America. [applause]

It must be said that, while we face the task of defense and production, we also admit that with each passing day, week and month we must study and evaluate the [words indistinct] course of the revolutionary process, to find viable paths that won't permit enemies to (?attack) our land. At the same time, however, when seeking a regime of social justice we must not revert to traditional systems, dogma or positions.

We sometimes take traditional positions in our country. Sometimes, at international levels, efforts are made to (?isolate us), forgetting that we have a revolutionary process here and forgetting that a revolution was born here. Efforts are sometimes made to compare our country with other democracies [words indistinct] democracies in Central America, and we know what kind of democracy they are.

We don't want a democracy of misery. We don't want a paper democracy. When I speak of a democracy of misery, I mean that we don't want a regime that puts the means of production, communications and all natural resources into the hands of a minority, while the majority starves to death and can't even buy staples. The first thing that this revolution guarantees is rice and beans. [end recording]

2 INTERIOR MINISTRY TROOP MEMBERS KILLED

PA160215 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Counterrevolutionary military units killed Companeros Byron Diaz and Manuel Sanchez in Buena Vista, Madriz Department, yesterday. These companeros were members of the Interior Ministry's Pablo Ubeda troops, who were on a mission in northern Nicaragua at the time of the treacherous attack.

The coffins with the bodies of the two companeros, killed in action in defense of the revolution, were taken to the Interior Ministry's Silvio Mayorga building, where they received posthumous homage this morning. At the same time, the Interior Ministry promoted Diaz and Sanchez to lieutenant, in recognition of their revolutionary qualities.

All of the ministry's sections, its leaders -- led by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez -- and relatives of the dead companeros participated in this humble but moving event.

CASTRO MEETS WITH WORLD LEADERS IN MOSCOW

FL161355 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Leader of the Cuban revolution Fidel Castro has held meetings in Moscow with the top leaders of Greece, India and Syria during his visit there to attend the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers held a cordial meeting with India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The two leaders discussed matters of mutual interest, especially matters dealing with the upcoming seventh summit of the Nonaligned Movement slated to be held in New Delhi. As at all the other meetings, leaders Ramiro Valdes, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jesus Montane and Jose Ramon Miyar, secretary of the Council of State, also represented Cuba in the talks. Indira Gandhi was accompanied by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro also held a meeting with Greece's Prime Minister Andre Papandreou. They discussed topics of mutual interest. Also taking part in the meeting were Greek [Deputy] Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias and other high-level Greek Government officials.

The first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba also held a friendly meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party. The two leaders discussed various international problems, particularly those of the Middle East and other matters of bilateral interest. Accompanying the Syrian president were Mahmud az-Zu'bi, chairman of the People's Assembly, and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

After attending the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Red Square, the Cuban delegation headed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and the other delegations attending the solemn funeral were received at the Kremlin in the afternoon by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU, and other top Soviet leaders.

Also during meetings in Moscow, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro held a friendly and cordial meeting with 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan revolution's old command. The two leaders discussed matters related to the international sphere, in particular matters dealing with the Middle East and bilateral relations. 'Abd as-Salam Jallud was accompanied by embassy adviser (Dau Shuerla).

At the invitation of our commander in chief, a meeting was held on Monday with chiefs of delegation from Africa, Latin America and the Middle East who had attended Brezhnev's funeral. The meeting was attended by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of Angola's MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola; Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Labor Party and of the People's Republic of the Congo; Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia; Samora Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front and of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the FSLN Directorate and coordinator of the Nicaraguan government junta; and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [al-Hasani], secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Participating in the talks at this fraternal and cordial meeting called by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro were the members of the delegation he leads and high-level officials of the aforementioned countries.

Talks With Yasir 'Arafat

FL161610 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1512 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has received PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Moscow. He held a cordial conversation with the Palestinian leader and told him that the people and Government of Cuba will continue to express their solidarity with the just cause of that Arab nation and the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Yasir 'Arafat thanked Fidel on behalf of the PLO and the Palestinian people for the militant solidarity which Fidel extended to the Arab cause before, during and after the battle of Beirut.

Ramiro Valdes and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, members of our Politburo, and Jesus Montane Oropes, alternate member of the Politburo, attended the meeting along with members of the PLO executive directorate.

RODRIGUEZ, ARKHIPOV HOLD TALKS AT KREMLIN

FL161625 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1514 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of our Councils of State and Ministers, and Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have held a meeting in the Kremlin. During the meeting they discussed topics of mutual interest regarding bilateral relations. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

AMITY GROUPS VOICE SUPPORT AGAINST DRUG CHARGES

PA150225 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Thirteen European associations of friendship with Cuba have sent a message to Cuban leader Fidel Castro in which they firmly reject the U.S. Government's lowly and dirty maneuvers to implicate four Cuban officials in the drug traffic between Colombia and the United States. This new maneuver, the document states, is part of the campaign to facilitate aggression against Central America and the exemplary Cuban revolution. We are sure that Cuba is clean of the degrading of the sores that characterize Western societies, particularly U.S. society, the document adds.

The message also notes: With its exemplary moral and internationalistic behavior, which it has maintained with dignity for over 2 decades, Cuba encourages us to struggle for the moral values that the Cuban revolution represents. These values dignify true human rights.

The message was signed by the representatives of friendship associations with Cuba in Austria, Belgium, West Berlin, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway, the FRG, and Switzerland, who held a meeting in Hamburg, the FRG.

ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS VISIT 15 NOV

FL161314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Col Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola, left for home yesterday. Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and minister of the FAR, was at the airport to bid him farewell together with other party leaders and high-ranking FAR officers.

OECS HOLDS 2-DAY MINISUMMIT IN SAINT LUCIA

11 November Bishop Speech

FL120130 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has told the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS] summit, now under way in Saint Lucia, that its primary responsibility is to discuss and come up with resolutions to the (?certain) crucial problems facing the region. Addressing this morning's session of the 2-day OECS summit, Comrade Bishop said it was Grenada's hope that the delegations gathered would see themselves as continuing in the process and spirit of the great Grenadian and Caribbean struggler for regional integration, Theofilus Albert Marryshow:

[Begin Bishop recording] We must be (?sure) that we can be guided by the atmosphere that Marryshow would have wanted, by the spirit that his [word indistinct] vision would have engendered, by the ideals that his clarity and brilliance would have projected. And the singular priority responsibility in that context is to ensure that we focus here in this meeting and in Jamaica thereafter on the issues that the people of the region are concerned about. But first and foremost, if we are not to allow ourselves to once again fall into the trap of another failure, such as the West Indies federation proved, we ought to consider what the people [words indistinct] have on their minds. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Prime Minister Bishop was the second head of government to speak following opening remarks by Saint Lucian Prime Minister John Compton focused on some of the issues which Grenada felt that the OECS and the Caricom meetings should consider.

[Begin Bishop recording] [Words indistinct] that Grenada submitted for the consideration of this meeting, a document which we call "practical areas of cooperation" and which focus (?and so) we can address the high cost of living for the masses of the Caribbean. Can we bulk-purchase a number of expensive items that all of us must buy? Can we insure through printing of textbooks, and in particular school textbooks, that in fact we can bring the cost of education that much cheaper and therefore more accessible for our peoples? Can we focus on areas of possible really (?liberal) treaties, and in particular technical treaties, that will insure that our people are able to receive a higher level of (?technical) training, a higher level of education? Can we find means of (?ensuring) peoples problems between our region for the peoples of the region? [end recording]

Comrade Bishop also (?defined) the university of the West Indies and increasing and improvement of inter-regional sporting contacts as other areas which should be examined at both summits. He expressed this country's confidence that the OECS would continue to go forward to the benefit of the people of the region.

This morning's session was also addressed by Antigua's Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird, the current chairman of the OECS authority.

Oil Exploration Planned

FL151636 Bridgetown CANA in English 1440 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Castries, Saint Lucia, Nov 14, CANA -- The Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) is to investigate the possible presence of oil in the sub-region.

At a two-day OECS heads of government meeting which ended here Friday night, the seven-member organisation agreed to seek the services of an expert to do the hydrographic work.

According to Antigua's deputy prime minister, Lester Bird, the current OECS chairman, the OECS leaders are to the view that there may be tremendous possibilities for hydrocarbons in the chain of islands from Venezuela upwards. The OECS states, he said, had also agreed to coordinate their efforts in negotiating with Venezuela, Britain, the Netherlands and France about marine rights in the region. He said they had looked into the possibility of jointly undertaking the seismographic studies of various areas in the sub-region.

The two-day OECS mini-summit discussed matters relating to the law of the sea in the light of the increasing importance of ensuring that fishing rights and resources of the sea in OECS states were protected. The meeting set up committees to ensure that the question of marine limitation of OECS member states was pursued and monitored, Bird reported.

Joint Coast Guard Studied

FL151652 Bridgetown CANA in English 1424 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Castries, Saint Lucia, Nov 14, CANA -- Grenada is to participate in an Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) special committee to study the financial and other implications of the recently proposed coast guard service for the sub-region. Five countries -- Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Saint Lucia, all OECS members, and Barbados -- have agreed to establish this service. OECS heads of government who met the past week discussed the proposal. Said conference Chairman Lester Bird, deputy prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda: "A committee has been set up to work with all those members who had not been involved in the plan up to this moment to see what are the financial and other implications and to report back to the authority (the heads of government) as to whether or not they wish to participate."

Apart from Grenada, the only other OECS territories not included in the original plan are St Kitts-Nevis and Montserrat.

Meeting Termed 'Productive'

FL130045 Bridgetown CANA in English 2314 GMT 12 Nov 82

[By Guy Ellis]

[Text] Castries, Saint Lucia, Nov 12, CANA -- Leaders of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) tonight ended what was described as one of the most productive meetings of the region's less developed countries (LDC's).

Conference chairman, Antigua's deputy prime minister, Lester Bird, said at the end of the two-day mini-summit that despite some areas which could have created conflict the spirit of the meeting was that "the delegations had come here to seek as much consensus as they could, not to emphasize their differences, but rather to highlight the similarities of their positions."

According to Bird, the meeting took decisions on several significant points -- one of them being the proposal for the restructuring of the University of the West Indies (UWI). It also set a date for upgrading the state's East Caribbean Currency Authority (ECCA) into a central bank. The meeting prepared a document containing guidelines which LDC governments attending next week's Caribbean Community (CARICOM) summit in Jamaica will seek to get the three campus governments -- Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago -- to observe in relation to the restructuring of the UWI.

These relate to securing places for LDC students at the three campuses and recognition that the non-campus territories had equity in the UWI assets.

The OECS comprises Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat and Saint Vincent and the Grenandines.

Mr Bird said that the small states would seek to work out something concrete with the governments of the campus territories to ensure that in the future, students from non-campus territories had places at the respective universities.

The meeting also chose April 4 next year as the new date for upgrading of the currency authority to a ful-fledged central bank.

Mr Bird said that the arrangement for the conversion had now been finalised.

The meeting set up a number of committees, one of which will study the possibility of builk-purchasing by the islands of material and commodities in an effort to reduce the cost of living as well as joint purchases of text books so that education for the children of the seven member states of the OECS could be cheaper.

Another committee will look into the Antigua proposal for a common customs union among the OECS states.

Bishop on OECS Summit

FL122340 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop returned to the island this afternoon following a 20day heads of government meeting of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS] in Castries, Saint Lucia.

Prime Minister Bishop was met at the airport by Minister of National Mobilization Selwyn Strachan, Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and Minister of Agriculture George Louison.

Speaking for the first time since his return, Prime Minister Bishop said the 2-day meeting was very produtive.

[Begin Bishop recording] I think the meeting went very well. It was very productive. (?even though) this was only the second meeting of the authority and the secretariat (?was only) now getting into place, there is a new director general, Dr (Riess). There is also a new director of economic affairs, (Dr Terry Ads) and generally the (?staff) is now being lined up behind the new directorate.

I think it did very well in terms of the organization of the meeting. The Saint Lucian hospitality was as excellent as ever. So there was a very good atmosphere throughout the meeting. In terms of the agenda, it was really quite packed, in fact we had some difficulty in meeting our deadline for the plane coming back just now.

Over the 2 days of talks, on the level of the heads [of government], all the items were in fact dealt with and we tried to add another two more on to (?our agenda). [passage indistinct] already stated the (?meetings) were productive. We had very good exchanges in just about all the subjects. And I think it is a very good indication, a very good sign of what is going to happen in the future in the building of the OECS into a regional organization. [end recording]

Comrade Bishop leaves the country again on Sunday at the head of the Grenada delegation to the Caricom heads of governments meeting in Jamaica.

CHILE

ISRAELI AIR FORCE COMMANDER CONCLUDES VISIT

PY162103 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 9 Nov 82 p C-2

[Text] Maj Gen Daivd Ivri, commander of the Israeli Air Force, has returned to his country after an official 6-day visit to Chile. During his visit to our country, General Ivri met with Chilean officials including Defense Minister Gen Washington Carrasco and the commander in chief of the air force, Gen Fernando Matthei Aubel. He also visited Santiago, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar and Punta Arenas. His visit to Chile was in return for the visit made to Israel by Gen Fernando Matthei, air force commander and member of the government junta.

GUYANA

BURNHAM SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

FL121719 Bridgetown CANA in English 1550 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 12, CANA -- Guyanas President, Forbes Burnham, has described the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev two days ago as "a grevious and momumental loss" to the government and people of the Soviet Union and to all peace-loving nations. In a message of condolence to the Soviet Government, President Burnham called Mr Brezhnev a champion in the cause of peace and detente. He said: "His inspired leadership in the struggle for global peace and security, his role as an architect of the policy of detente based on the principles of peaceful co-existence and his outstanding qualities as a statesmen at the helm of a great nation during a turbulent period in the history of mankind will be indelibly written in the pages of history." He added: "The memory of his prowess in the international arena and his personal contribution to the development of friendship and co-operation between our two countries will always be cherished by the people of Guyana."

URUGUAY

PRESIDENT, COMMANDERS MEET CHILE'S MERINO

PY121756 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpt] At 1100 this morning President Gregoria Alvarez and the members of the junta of commanders met with Adm Jose Toribio Merino, commander of the Chilean Navy and member of the Chilean ruling junta.

VENEZUELA

CSSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE 19 NOV

PA160502 Paris AFP in Spanish 0247 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Caracas, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda will arrive here on Friday, 19 November, on an official 4-day visit to Venezuela, it was officially reported today. The Czechoslovak diplomat will make a tour of several Latin American countries, including Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Cuba. Svoboda, who will be accompanied by Jiri Kratky, director of Latin American affairs of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry, will meet here with his Venezuelan counterpart Oswaldo Paez Pumar, and with Congress President Armando Sanchez Bueno. The visitor, Venezuelan diplomatic media have noted, has vast experience in Latin America, since he has held various diplomatic posts in the region for 20 years. Svoboda was also Czechoslovak ambassador to Washington for 5 years.